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The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1854. VOL. 4---NO. 33.

TERMS.

THE

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POETRY.

WHAT IS NOBLE?

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

is noble to inherit?
alth, estate and proud degree?
must be some other merit
her yet than those for me!
thing greater far must enter
life's majestic span:
to create and center
nobility in man!

is noble? 'Tis the finer
tion of our mind and heart;
d to something still diviner
n mere language can impart.
prompting—ever seeing
ne improvement yet to plan;
lift our fellow being,
d, like man, to feel for man.

is noble? Is the sabre
bler than the humble spade?
is dignity in labor,
er than e'er pomp arrayed!
ho seeks the mind's improvement
is the world in aiding mind:
great commanding movement
ves not one—but all mankind.

the forge's heat and ashes—
r the engine's iron head—
e the rapid shuttle flashes,
d the spindle whirls the thread;
is labor lowly tending
ch requirement of the hour,
is genius still extending
ence—and its world of power!

the dust and speed and clamor
the loom-shed and the mill;
t the clink of wheel and hammer,
eat results are growing still!
gh too oft by Fashion's creatures
ork and worker may be blamed,
nerce need not hide its features,
dustry is not ashamed.

t is noble? That which places
uth in its enfranchised will,
ing steps—like angel traces—
at mankind may follow still.
though Scorn's malignant glances
re him poorest of his clan,
the Noble—who advances
reedom and the cause of man!

MISCELLANEOUS.

EUTHANASY.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

You remember Anna May, who sew-
for you about a year ago?' said one ionably-dressed lady to another.
That pale, quiet girl who made up
sses for the children?'
The one I sent you.'
O, yes, very well. I had forgotten
name. What has become of her?
remember rightly, I engaged her for
eek or two in the fall. But she did
keep her engagement.'
Poor thing,' said the first lady, whose
e was Mrs. Bell, 'she'll keep no
engagements of that kind.'
Why so? Is she dead?' The tone
which these brief questions were ask
evinced no lively interest in the fate
the poor sewing-girl.
Not dead; but very near the end of
's weary pilgrimage.'
Ah, well, we must all die, I sup-
e—though it's no pleasant thing to
nk about. But, I am glad you called
this morning'—the lady's voice rose
o a more cheerful tone—'I was just
out putting my things to go down to
s. Bobinet's *opening*. You intend
ng, of course, I shall be so delighted
have you along, for I want to consult
r taste about a bonnet.'
I came out for a different purpose,
gether Mrs. Ellis,' said Mrs. Bell,
d have called to ask you to go with
.'
Where?'
To see Anna May.'
What! that poor seamstress of whom
u just spoke?' There was a look of
feigned surprise in the lady's counte-
nce.
Yes; the poor seamstress, Anna
ay. Her days in this world are near-
numbered. I was to see her yester-
y, and found her very low. She can-
t long remain on this side the river of
ath. I am now on my way to her
other's house. Will you not go with
e?'
No, no,' replied Mrs. Ellis, quickly,
hile a shadow fell over her face, 'why
ould I go? I never took any particu-
lar interest in the girl. And, as for dying, everything in relation thereto is unpleasant to me. I can't bear to think of death; it makes me shudder all over.'

'You have never looked in the face of death,' said Mrs. Bell.

'And never wish to,' replied Mrs. Ellis, feelingly. 'O, if it wasn't for this terrible consummation, what a joyful thing life might be!'

'Anna May has looked death in the face, but does not find his aspect so appalling. She calls him a beautiful angel, who is about to take her by the hand and lead her up gently and lovingly to her Father's house.

There came into the face of Mrs. Ellis a sudden look of wonder.

'Are you in earnest, Mrs. Bell?'

'Altogether in earnest.'

'The mind of the girl is unbalanced.'

'No, Mrs. Ellis; never was it more evenly poised. Come with me, it will do you good.'

'Don't urge me, Mrs. Bell. If I go, it will make me sad for a week. Is the sick girl in want of any comfort?—I will freely minister thereto. But I do not wish to look upon death.'

'In this aspect, it is beautiful to look upon. Go with me, then. The experience will be something to accompany you through life. The image of a frightful monster is in your mind; you may now have it displaced by the form of an angel.'

'How strangely you talk, Mrs. Bell! How can death be an angel? Is anything more terrible than death?'

'The phantom called death, which a diseased imagination conjures up, may be terrible to look upon; but death itself is a kind messenger, whose office it is to summon us from this world of shadows and changes, to a world of eternal light and unfading beauty. But come Mrs. Ellis; I must urge you to go with me. Do not fear a shock to your feelings; for none will be experienced.'

So earnest were Mrs. Bell's persuasions, that her friend at last consented to go with her. At no great distance from the elegant residence of Mrs. Ellis, in an obscure neighborhood, was a small house, humble in exterior, and modestly, yet neatly, attired within. At the door of this house the ladies paused, and were admitted by a woman somewhat advanced in years, on whose mild face sorrow and holy resignation were beautifully blended.

'How is your daughter?' inquired Mrs. Bell, as soon as they were seated in the small, neat parlor.

'Not so strong as when you were here yesterday,' was answered, with a faint smile. 'She is sinking hourly.'

'But continues in the same tranquil, Heavenly state?'

'O, yes.' There was a sweet, yet touching earnestness in the mother's voice. 'Dear child! Her life has been pure and unselfish; and now, when her change is about to come, all is peace, and hope, and patient waiting for the time when she will be clothed upon with immortality.'

'Is she strong enough to see any one?' asked Mrs. Bell.

'The presence of others in no way disturbs her. Will you walk up into her chamber, friends?'

The two ladies ascended the narrow stairs, and Mrs. Ellis found herself, for the first time in many years, in the presence of one about to die. A slender girl, with large, mild eyes, and face almost as white as the pillow it pressed, was before her. The unmistakable signs of speedy dissolution were on the pale shrunken features: not beautiful, in the ordinary acceptation of beauty, but from the pure spirit within. Radiant with Heavenly light was the smile that instantly played about her lips.

'How are you to-day, Anna?' kindly inquired Mrs. Bell, as she took the shadowy hand of the dying girl.

'Weaker in body than when you were here yesterday,' was answered, 'but stronger in spirit.'

'I have brought Mrs. Ellis to see you. You remember Mrs. Ellis?'

Anna lifted her bright eyes to the face of Mrs. Ellis, and said:

'O, yes, very well;' and she feebly extended her hand. The lady touched her hand with an emotion akin to awe. As yet, the scene oppressed and bewildered her. There was something about it that was dream-like and unreal!—'Death! death!' she questioned with herself, 'can this be dying?'

'Your day will soon close, Anna, said Mrs. Bell, in a cheerful tone.

'Or, as we say,' quickly replied Anna, smiling, 'my morning will soon break. It is only a kind of twilight here. I am waiting for the day dawn.'

'My dear young lady,' said Mrs. Ellis, with much earnestness, bending over the dying girl as she spoke—the newness and strangeness of the scene had so wrought upon her feelings that she could not repress their utterance; 'Is all indeed as you say? Are you inwardly so calm, so hopeful, so confident of the morning? Forgive me such a question, at such a moment. But the thought of death has ever been terrible to me; and now, to see a fellow-mortal standing as you are, so near the grave, and yet speaking in cheerful tones of the last agony, fills me with wonder.—Is it all real? Are you so full of heavenly tranquility?'

Was the light dimmed in Anna's eyes by such pressing questions? Did they turn her thoughts too realizingly upon the 'last agony?' O, no! Even in the waning hours of life, her quickest impulse was to render service to another. Earnest, therefore, was her desire to remove from the lady's mind this fear of death, even though she felt the waters of Jordan already touching her own descending feet.

'God is love,' she said, with an emphasis that gave to the mind of Mrs. Ellis a new appreciation of the words. 'In His love He made us, that He might bless us with infinite and eternal blessings, and these await us in Heaven. And now that He sends an angel to take me by the hand and lead me up to my Heavenly home, shall I tremble and fear to accompany the celestial messenger? Does the child, long separated from a loving parent, shrink at the thought of going home, or ask the hours to linger? O, no!'

'But all is so uncertain,' said Mrs. Ellis, eager to penetrate farther into the mystery.

'Uncertain!' There was something of surprise in the voice of Anna May. 'God is truth as well as love; and both in His love and truth, He is unchangeable. When, as Divine Truth, He came to our earth, and spake as never man spake, He said, 'In my Father's house are many mansions. I go to prepare a place for you.' The heavens and the earth may pass away, Mrs. Ellis, but not a jot or tittle of the Divine Word can fail.'

'Ah, but the preparation for those Heavenly mansions?' said Mrs. Ellis. 'The preparation, Anna! Who may be certain of this?'

The eyes of the sick girl closed, the long lashes resting like a dark fringe on her snowy cheek. For more than a moment she lay silent and motionless.—Then looking up, she answered:

'God is love. If we would be with Him, we must be like Him.'

'How are we to be like him, Anna?' asked Mrs. Ellis.

'He is love; but not a love of Himself. He loves and seeks to bless others. We must do the same.'

'And have you, Anna—'

But the words died on the lips of the speaker. Again had the drooping lash fallen, and the pale lids closed over the beautiful eyes. And now a sudden light shone through the transparent tissue of that wan face; a light, the rays of which none who saw them needed to be told were but gleams of the heavenly morning just breaking for the mortal sleepers.

How hushed the room—how motionless the group that bent forward towards the one just passing away! Was it the rustle of angel's garments that penetrated the inward sense of hearing?

It is over! The pure spirit of that humble girl, who, in her sphere, was loving, and true and faithful, had ascended to the God, in whose infinite love she reposed a child-like and unwavering confidence. Calmly and sweetly she went to sleep, like an infant on its mother's bosom, knowing that the Everlasting arms were beneath and around her.

And thus, in the by-ways and obscure places of life, are daily passing away the humble, loving, true-hearted ones. The world esteems them lightly: but they are precious in the sight of God. When the time of their departure comes, they shrink not back in fear, but lift their hands trustingly to the angel messenger, whom their Father sends to lead them up to their home in Heaven. With them is the true Euthanasy.'

'Is not that a new experience in life?' said Mrs. Bell, as the two ladies walked slowly homeward. With a deep sigh, the other answered:

'New and wonderful. I scarcely comprehend what I have seen. Such a lesson from such a source! How lightly I thought of that poor sewing-girl, who came and went so unobtrusively! How little dreamed I that so rich a jewel was in so plain a casket! Ah, I shall be wiser for this—wiser, and I may hope better. O, to be able to die as she has died—what of mere earthly good would I not cheerfully sacrafice!'

'It is for us all,' calmly answered Mrs. Bell. 'The secret we have just heard—we must be like God.'

'How—how?'

'He loves others out of Himself, and seeks their good. If we would be like Him, we must do the same.'

Yes; this is the secret of an easy death and the only true secret.—*Pictorial Drawing Room Companion.*

KNICKERBOCKIANISM.—'I was amused, and perhaps you will be, at a remark of a four-year youngster of my acquaintance. He has a brother a few months old that he is particularly fond of. A few days ago a visitor told him she wanted to take the Baby home with her, and his permission. 'No,' said he, 'we can't spare him; but I'll tell you what to do—ask God! *He'll* tell you how to get one *exactly* like him.'

'A little nephew of mine, a five-year-old,' whose mind was running on holyday subjects, said to his father—

'Papa! does Santa Claus travel all over the world at Christmas?'

'Yes, my son,' was the answer.

'I shouldn't think he'd go to Africa,' said the child.

'Why not?' he was asked.

'Why, because they have *got no stockings there!*'

'Our little 'Eddy' sometimes says queer things; most little boys of two years of age do. A few nights ago, having just finished a 'famous' piece of pie, of which he is very fond, he was summoned by his mother to 'say his prayers' and go to bed. Kneeling at her side, he repeated after her that heaven taught petition: 'Our Father which art in Heaven,' etc., until she came to the passage: 'Give us this day our daily *bread*,'—when raising his head, and looking up into her face, he said—

'Oh, no Mother!—*pie!*—say PIE!'

What a lonely life a man leads, without wife or children! He seems to hang, as it were, a loose, disjointed member, upon society, disconnected from his fellow-beings by all those household ties which seem to form the connecting links

THE LOST POCKET-BOOK.

The other day I stepped into a Bowery stage, going up town, in which were some three or four gentlemen, and as many ladies. Soon after taking my seat, a young man, upon a fast run after us, called to the driver from the sidewalk. The stage stopped, and the young man came up, pulled open the door, and stepped in. He was well dressed, with an overcoat on his arm, about eighteen, and evidently from the country.

The passengers moved to give him a seat, which he did not seem disposed to take, but looked anxiously about the stage.

'I have lost my pocket-book in this stage,' he said, as he began to examine the seats and floor.

Every man smiled incredulously, as every man in New York will at the first mention of any story of loss or misfortune, suspecting that every such story is simple a *ruse* to get money.

'It wasn't in this stage, I guess,' said one.

'Yes, it was in this stage. I got out at Broome street to take the cars, and, as soon as I was out, found that my pocket-book was gone.'

'Oh, yes,' said one of the men, 'I recollect seeing you get out.'

This declaration quickened the memory of another, who also now remembered that he left the stage at Broome street.

Here every one in the stage commenced a search for the lost pocket-book. The search in a stage is not an extensive one: there are few crooks or crannies, or by-places in a 'bus, where lost treasures may lie secluded. Just cast your eye along the floor, and turn up the cushions, and the work is done. Every one got up every one looked intensely along the floor, and every one assisted in turning over the cushions.—But every one failed to find a lost pocket-book. It certainly was not there.—Again they looked at the floor, again pulled up the cushions, but with the same success.

The first thought I said always is, where one complains of losing, that it is all a *ruse*. The second thought is that somebody has *stolen* it. When no one could find the pocket-book, each one began to wonder who took it from his pocket.

'It was in this pocket,' said the young man, 'and I sat in that corner;'—which would have made it impossible for any one to have taken it while he was in the stage:

'I don't know what I shall do,' said the young man, despondingly. 'I was going into the country, and I havn't got money enough left to pay my fare. I wonder if the conductor would take me?'

No one ventured a reply to this query, but some one asked how much money he had in his wallet.

'Oh, only about a dollar-and-half. I don't care anything about it, if I only had enough to get home with.'

The case now was reduced to a very simple point, and the question was, how should he get money enough to pay his fare, No one moved, but all were thinking, perhaps, though they did not say it, 'Well, go to the conductor—I guess he will let you pass;' or, 'Somebody, if you ask them, will let you have the money;' or, 'Well, I can't do anything for you—you *must* look out for yourself.'

And all looked hard at the floor, for the third time, and thought of turning over the cushions again.

No one offered to give him anything, for if any one felt disposed to a generous act, he had not courage, because every other one would *think*, 'Why, what a fool you are, to give money to everybody that gets into a *fix!* If you undertake to give to every one, your hands will be full.'

'Come, *hurry up!*' cried the driver; 'can't stay here all day.'

And on went the stage, tumbling over the rough pavement.

'How much did you say you needed?' asked a lady.

'Fifty-five cents,' was the reply.

Without saying another word, she quietly drew out her purse. The effect was electrical. Every lady fumbled for her purse; every gentleman put his hand into his pocket, as they do in the city cars, when the conductor comes along and says, 'Fare, gentlemen!' And almost before the lady could put her money in the young man's hand, six or eight hands were extended to him with their contributions.

'There there!' said the young man; 'take care—don't give me too much. I only want fifty-five cents; that's all.—There, you keep that—no, I don't want it, here's enough;' and he refused to take several pieces that were held out. 'Thank you, ladies and gentlemen;' and immediately he jumped from the stage and was out of sight.

I looked at *that lady*, whose magic touch of her purse called money from so many pockets, more surprisingly than Signor Blitz could possibly have done. She was perhaps thirty, well dressed, though not richly, with a fine, interesting countenance, yet not particularly beautiful. She was evidently in easy circumstances in life, and yet as evidently not wealthy. She was also, I suppose, a mother, as she had a beautiful little girl, of some four years old, about whose smiling rosy cheeks the chestnut curls danced, as she nestled into her mother's lap, or whirled round to look out of the window.

The gift of the money was a very small affair; but the manner in which it was done, and the circumstances, made a deep impression on my mind. She did not ask who his father was, and where he lived, and what he came to New York for, and why he was not more careful, and if he could not beg the money, or borrow it, or work for it.—There was no flourish or parade—not a word; no vain-glorious look of triumph. She did not gaze round at others, as much as to say, 'Now follow my example.' A Fifth Avenue Madame (just moved into that quarter) would have turned up her aristocratic nose, and said to her coachman, 'John! send the fellow away: we can't be troubled all the time with these cheats and beggars!'

It was a small particle, but it was the genuine, pure gold. She was a *mother*; perhaps she had a *son*; and he might meet some time with a little accident away from home, and needed a few pennies to return him to her fireside and her embrace. Would she not then bless the heart that might prompt a generous though a trifling service?

If it had only been in an old-fashioned country stage-coach, so I could have talked with her! In stage-coaches, anybody may talk to anybody without being intrusive. Even in a railroad depot, waiting for the cars, you might venture to speak. But in an omnibus, it is scarcely polite to do more than assist a lady in getting in or out, or make a change for her when she pays her fare, or—give her your seat.

But a mother has always a second self in her child. The little rosy-cheeked girl was reaching her dimpled hands out of the window, catching at the carriages as they passed, and laughing at the sport. I patted her cheek and said, 'Won't you come and sit with me?'

She turned around with a merry laugh, that made her sweet face radiant as if the golden borealis was playing with her curls.

'Won't you go and sit by the gentleman?' said her mother, turning around and smiling.

What mother ever failed to be pleased when you caressed her child?

'Ah! hold up, driver—I must get out.'

No matter; I left the stage, and the child, and the mother. Who she was, where she went, I do not know. It's of no consequence. But there is one home, *somewhere*, that she makes happy; there is one fireside, not very rich, not very poor, where the comforts if not the luxuries of life, and even its toils, are sweetened by her goodness.

God bless her! whatever joys or sorrows she may have in life. May she, every day, do some *little* deed of noble, generous sympathy and love, that shall help to lighten somewhat the heavy load of trouble, misfortune and misery that afflicts humanity! Every such act shall be a new set to gleam in life's dark firmament; a new spark to kindle fires in its chilly and cheerless waste; a new beacon to light others to generous deeds. She did not dream that any one would think of it—perhaps has already forgotten it herself. Yet that *little act* has a better memorial than I can give it. I shall see her no more; but I will think of that act.

Who knows but some day to come my boy may be far from home, in a great city, and penniless! Who knows?—Would I not bless and pray for the one who should give him but a farthing, that he might return to my embrace, so that I might kiss him when he went to sleep, as I used to do, and he not be exposed to stay all night in the streets, or, what is worse, perhaps, be seduced to the abodes of death?

Do deeds of generous love! They may be *small*. Never mind that; they cannot be so small but that they shall call forth thanksgiving from some heart—but that they will be seen of Him who numbers your hairs, and notices a sparrow's fall!—*New York Recorder.*

A REAL YANKEE.—One of the last stories of Yankee inquisitiveness makes the victim give his tormentor a direct cut in telling him he wished to be asked no more questions. The inquisitor fell back a moment to take breath, and change his tactics. The half suppressed smile on the faces of the other passengers soon roused him to further exertions, and summoning up more resolution, he began again: "Stranger, perhaps you are not aware how almighty hard it is for a Yankee to control his curiosity.—You'll excuse me, but I really would like to know your name and the business you follow. I expect you ain't ashamed of either of 'em, so now won't you just obleedge me?' This appeal brought out the traveller, who rising up to the extreme height allowed by the coach, and throwing back his shoulders replied, "My name is General Andrew Washington. I reside in the state of Mississippi. I am a gentleman of leisure, and I am glad to be able to say of extensive means. I have heard much of New York, and I am on my way to see it; and if I like it as well as I am led to expect, *I intend to—buy it.*"—Then was heard a shout of stentorian laughter throughout the stage coach; and this was the last conversation.

MODEST.—'I hav'nt seen your wife lately,' said one gentleman to another in an omnibus. 'No,'' was the reply, 'she has retired from society for awhile, for the purpose of attending to one of those little affairs which add to the duties of the census taker.' The color of the face of an old maid, who chanced to be in the omnibus, looked very much like that of a blood beet, when the gentleman made his reply.

A SPARK.—'Jenny,' said a landlady the other morning to her 'help,' 'was there any fire in the kitchen last night while you were sitting up?'

Yes, marm, said Jenny, 'there was a spark there when I went down, and I soon fanned it into a flame.'

The landlady looked suspiciously at Jenny, but she, innocent girl, went on scrubbing, and humming, 'Katy Darling.'

ALICE STANLEY.

BY MARION MAY.

"But where is he, the lover,
Who should be here to day?"

Far away from the noise and strife of the busy city of P———, in a smiling valley, watered by a gentle stream, lived Alice Stanley. She was a lovely girl, and as I write, memory is revolving in the 'store house' of by gone recollections that were once in the 'star beam' of all my days. Out from the heart's deep chamber, where it has been cherished as a holy thing for long weary years, comes the remembrance of Alice as I knew her at nineteen.

It was her bridal day, and there were busy fingers making preperation for the entertainment of the expected guests.—All day had the handsome figure of Alice glided softly in and out, with its peculiar air of indescribable grace and the large dark eyes were filled with an expression of tender seriousness, touchingly beautiful to behold. Taken altogether, the dark hand-some face had lost its mirth inspiring smile, and wore a look of strange earnestness, entirely foreign to its usual reckless gayety. The day was drawing to a close, every thing was in readiness, and after taking a last peep into the prettily arranged, half shadowed rooms, where the sunlight was leaving its last golden gleamings, Alice drew the curtain into a graceful droop and with a half gay, half sad smile, sprang up stairs to don her bridal attire.

Soon the long black curls were sweeping over her faultless shoulder, and ere an hour had elasped the little chamber contained a being as radiently beautiful as you would wish to see. A simple dress of white muslin fell in snowy folds around her graceful figure, leaving the beautiful neck and arms just discernable through the gossamer trimmings of a rich blood. The raven ringlets were not flowing in their usual style, but caught away from the white shoulders and fell, half shading the face with a tiny wreath of snow berries and myrtle. After pressing a kiss of mingled love and admiration upon Alice's forehead, her cousin Clara, who was to officiate as bridesmaid, tripped lightly down stairs, and soon returned with Mrs. Stanley.

'Oh! Alice, my beautiful! so soon to leave me forever,' murmured the mother, as the impulsive Alice sprang into her embrace, to the sad dishelvement of her hair, 'and Alice, mine own, God bless you! and may you always be beautiful to the great trust reposed in you.' The mother did not trust herself to speak a gain, for her voice was unsteady, and a tear glittered on the tremulous hand that sought the door.

Alice turned to the window, and stood gazing into the deepening twitight.—'Why don't he come?' murmured she more than once, and then commenced rapidly walking the floor. Again she passed before the window and half started back at the sudden change. There had indeed come a change over the fair heavens. The georgeous sun died, and crimson clouds were fast giving place to one large, dark and murkey, that came rapidly up, shadowing the beautiful landscape with its broad wing, like a bird of ill omen. And away far off in the Western horizon, the fierce lightning flashes gave warning of an approaching storm.

She stood there and gazed until the twilight had all faded away, and the shadows gathered so thickly in the little room that she was barely distinguished from the surrounding objects. And yet no bridegroom! Mr. Stanly had now entered, and spoke cheerfully of the loiterer, but Alice showed no sign of attention, save a momentary trembling of the lip: All at once the quick coming sound of horses' feet, broke upon the stillness, and Alice heard it. Nearer, nearer and yet nearer came that impatient gallop; and at length a panting horse and the outlines of the rider's figure were just discernable, and then plainly distinct.

The equestrian neared the house, but ah! what a fearful flash! what booming thunder! and ere our dazzled eyes recovered their vision, the white steed dashed by the window, but oh! it was riderless—I shall never, to my dying day, forget the heart breaking cry that rang through the little chamber, and then fell shuddering into silence, as Alice Stanley sprang past us: and before we could recover from the shock, her white dress gleamed before us, and she leaped through the door, ran down the yard, and passed the gate. Suddenly she stopped; a moment and she was erect again. We saw her white arms raised towards heaven, as if invoking mercy, heard one wild chilling cry of 'Oh! mother, mother, mother!' and then shriek after shriek rang out upon the night air, wildly piercing in its anguish, and falling upon our hearts like a death knell.

We soon gathered around the spot where they stood, the blinding lightning, the deafening thunder crash we heeded them not. Every eye was riveted upon the spot where lay the handsome figure of the bridegroom, stricken down by instant death, when so near the goal of earthly happiness.

We raised the inanimate form and bore it through the well lighted rooms up to the bridal chamber. So life like looked that pale face we could hardly deem it possible that that manly spirit had gone to him who gave it. But it was even so. Over the proud forehead and down the right temple ran the lightning's broad and fearful track. And Alice, since the first awaking to the stern reality of her desolation, had moved almost like one half crazed; and as the company dispersed leaving the stricken one alone with her mighty sorrow, then were the flood gates of grief opened, and Alice Stanley knelt down by that stiffed form and thought of the happy past, the fearful present and the dreary, joyless future.

Sadly was that young heart chastened, and putting back the clustering hair that had once been her pride, she pressed her lips again and again upon the forehead of the sleeper, that had gone to a dreamless slumber—and with one last lingering gaze, sadly couching in its utter hopelessness, she left the presence of the dead, and in the silence of her own room laid the burden of her grief before Him 'who doeth all things well.'

Thus was Alice Stanley's bridal night spent in earnest supplication for strength to endure the bitter trial. That prayer was wafted to the Throne of Grace. 'A bruised reed He will not brake,' and Alice had learned the utter frailness of earthly hope, and came from the trying ordeal chastened in heart, a purer and holier being.

One of the Ladies.

Riding over the Hamilton and Dayton railroad, the other day, under the charge of Mr. John Van Dusen (the gentlemanly conductor pro tem.) he told us the following incident, which we thought worth making note of:

'One day last week,' said he, 'there came on board of the cars, from one of the up country stations, a very pretty, genteel young lady, en route for this city. She was alone, so I waited upon her to a good seat, and made her as comfortable as possible. It was a few minutes before the starting hour, and she was so agreeable and so talkative, I lingered, and we had quite a pleasant chat. Afterwards when collecting the tickets, she detained me again an instant, and gave me some fine peaches, which she said came from her friend's orchard, in the country; and I began to think that I had not met with such a charming lady passenger for many a day. Well we arrived at the depot—there I attended her to a carriage, handed her up the carpet-bag, and after all, what do you think she said?'

Now, we thought, of course, that the lady would say, very politely, 'Thank you sir,' smile like a gleam of sunshine, the carriage would roll off, our friend John would bow an adieu, and with a sigh, perhaps, turn away and forget the matter. So we stated that as our supposition.

'No, said John, 'she did no such thing: but just as her foot was on the step, she turned, and with a sort of look I can't describe, observed:

'You must consider this, sir, merely a car acquaintance. You must not expect to be recognized if we chance to meet anywhere else,' and John drew a long breath.

'What did you say?' we asked.

'Why, I thought that rather mervil at least, so I replied very quickly—

Ceartainly not, madam; I was just going to remark that you must not feel slighted, if unnoticed by me anywhere but on the cars, for really, we conductors have to be careful about our acquaintances!'

'And the lady?' said we.

'She looked quite silly as she drove off,' replied John. [*Cincinnati Times.*

A CASE.—Miss Fitznancy—*elderly* maiden—charged Mr. Cleaver, the gay young man who was accustomed to carry home her marketing, with having forcibly kissed her in the entry of her own house. Mr. Cleaver, although proud of his personal appearance, was short—very short, considering his whiskers; his height, even in French boots, reaching only to four feet eleven inches.—Miss Fitznancy, on the contrary, being fond of extremes, ran up a foot higher—and stood there; being of remarkably rigid deportment. She swore the abbreviated, yet amorous butcher kissed her! by assault—and hauled him up for it. Butcher, with some expressions of disgust, more emphatic than necessary—denied the charge. Butcher was *fat*—lady was nt. Cleaver had antipathy to what he irreverently termed 'craggy' women, and vowed he *had'nt* kissed her, and *would nt! Money could'nt hire him to.*

Being cross examined, lawyer inquires of the lady the circumstances—when, where, how, &c. Lady replies with great particularity:—On Monday morning—ten o'clock—in the entry—resisted all she could, but he persevered, and triumphed! Lawyer asks,—'did he not stand on anything *but the floor?*'

'No! he stood on the floor—no chair, stool, or anything else being brought into requisition.'

'But my dear madam, this is impossible! you are twelve inches taller than he. How could he reach your lips?'

Lady had'nt thought of that, but she was not to be tripped up by the glibbest lawyer of them all, so she replies—

'Oh! ha! well—I know, yes! to be sure! but then you know——*I scrooched a little!*'

'Exactly! Thank you madam; that'll do.'

'Nothing further, your honor.'

Verdict for the short defendant—Clinton Courant.

BLOOMER OUTDONE.—Miss Mary B. Williams contends for the right of women to wear men's clothes, if they choose. In a letter recently published, she argues the question, and lays down the laws of good taste in regard to the cut and color of jackets and trowsers for the fair sex. She says: I hold that women should wear this costume whenever and wherever they choose to do so, either in town or country, in doors or out of doors, occasionally or constantly. If the male part of creation should find any trouble in determining our sex, let them quit shaving their faces, and then the difficulty will be obviated.

☞ Shakspeare is dangerous to young poets; they cannot but reproduce him, while they fancy that they produce themselves.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

NO WAR YET.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

CZAR'S REPLY TO NAPOLEON.

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS AND COTTON, &c., &c.

HALIFAX, March 15.—The steamer Arabia from Liverpool with one week's later news arrived here this afternoon. Her wheels are much injured by ice.

The Pacific arrived out on the 2d inst.

The Franklin arrived at Havre on the 28th ult.

The Washington sailed from Southampton on the 1st, and the City of Glasgow from Liverpool, on the 1st.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

No hostilities had yet occurred on the Danube or in Asia, in consequence of the heavy snows. The weather was now milder.

France and England insist that Russia shall evacuate the Principalities before April 30th. All parties were still arming.

The Greek insurrection was likely to be speedily suppressed.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says under date of the 2d, that an Austrian manifest was about to announce that Austria will occupy Bosnia and Servia. A panic ensued on the Vienna Bourse.

The St. Petersburg Journal says the following is the substance of the Czar's answer to Napoleon:

"If his Imperial Majesty extends his hands to me as I extend mine, I am ready to forget the mortification I have experienced, harsh though it be. Then, but then only, can I discuss the subject treated of in his letter, and may perhaps arrive at an understanding. Let the French fleet prevent the Turks from transporting reinforcements to the theatre of war and let them send me a Plenipotentiary to negotiate, whom I will receive as befits his character. The conditions made known to the conference at Vienna, are the sole basis on which I will consent to treat."

The Paris Bourse on Friday was heavy, and the funds declined. The Three's closed at 66fr. 70., Four and-a-Halves 103.

A despatch from Vienna of the 27th says the movement of troops to the Southern frontiers continue—the Government has decided, in concert with the Western Powers, to summon Russia to evacuate the Principalities, and if necessary, to employ force to compel her to do so.

Intelligence had reached Brussels that the Russian fleet was preparing to leave Cronstadt, probably to gain the sea before the arrival of the combined fleet.

The negotiations between Russia and Sweden were not yet terminated, and fears were entertained at Stockholm that Russia, in order to give weight to her demands, will make a demonstration with her fleet against that capital. The Russian Envoy had an audience with the King on the 21st ult.

France and England continue their armaments on an immense scale. Sir Charles Napier had been appointed commander of the Baltic allied fleet.—Admiral Seymour was in command of 20 ships which had already assembled at Spithead. The ice in the Baltic was already breaking up, and the Russian fleet at Cronstadt was liberated and ready to sail.

A doubtful rumor was circulated that the Czar had laid an embargo on British ships in Russian ports.

The Russians were making ostentatious preparations to cross the Danube, and Omer Pasha was preparing to check them. The Turks no longer occupy a place on the north Danube. There has been considerable fighting in small parties, wherever they could come in contact.

Another convoy of sixteen thousand men was preparing to leave Constantinople for Batoum. Several British men-of-war had been ordered from Malta to the Empirus, to look after the Greek insurrection. The insurgents had been defeated by the Turks near Arta.

The Turkish government, in concert with England, France and Prussia, had addressed a remonstrance to the Greek court. The latter had apologized and dismissed the Minister of Police.

In England the war was quite popular. The additional estimates for the army and navy were considered moderate.

FRANCE.

Napoleon opened the Legislative session on the 2d. His speech commenced by referring to the deficient harvest, but 7,000,000 hectolitres of wheat had been imported, and more was on the way—famine had been averted, but war was beginning. France had gone as far as honor premitted to avert the collision, but must now draw the sword. She has no views or aggrandizement. The days of conquest are past, never to return.—Europe, reassured by the moderation of the Emperor Alexander, and his successor Nicholas, seemed to doubt the danger which threatened it from the Colossal power, which by successive encroachments embraced the north and the centre of Europe, and which possesses almost exclusively two internal seas whence it is easy for its armies and fleets to launch forth against civilization. But its recent unfounded demands in the East has awakened Europe.

France has an equal interest with England in preventing Russian supremacy over Constantinople, for to be supreme in Constantinople is to be supreme in the Mediterranean. France, therefore, was going to Constantinople to defend the freedom of the seas, as well as to protect the rights of the Christians and France's just rights in the Mediterranean. She was going with Germany to aid Germany; with Austria to defend her frontiers against the preponderance of her too powerful neighbor. She was going, in short, with all those who desire the triumph of right and justice and of civilization. Strong then in the nobleness of our cause, in the firmness of our alliance and the protection of God, I hope soon to arrive at a peace which shall no longer depend on the power of any one man to disturb."

The English press unanimously commend this speech.

Rumor assigns the command of the army in the East to Marshall St. Arnaud.

PRUSSIA.

Russia demands that Prussia shall close her ports nearest Russia against the English and French ships. Prussia, however, is unwilling to do so.

BELGIUM.

A treaty of commerce between France and Belgium has been signed.

SPAIN.

A formidable insurrection has occurred at Saragossa. The insurgents held the castle of Aljaforia and other strong holds for a considerable time, although the Captain-General attacked them with three columns of infantry and several cannons. The insurgents finally retreated pursued by the cavalry.

Madrid and the whole province is in a state o siege.

The insurrection at Saragossa exploded prematurely on the 5th inst. The details are very obscure. General Concha is deeply implicated.

The latest rumor states that the insurgents had been joined by the garrison stationed at Huesca, and had made another stand.

It is reported that Narvaez Espartero are united, and are the real masters at the present crisis. A general insurrection is very probable.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 29.—The movements of troops towards the frontier continue.—The government has decided, in connection with the Western Powers, to summon Russia to evacuate the principalities and, if necessary, to employ force to compel her to do so.

SWEDEN.

The negotiations between Russia and Sweden have not yet terminated, and fears are entertained at Stockholm that Russia, in order to give weight to their demands, will make a demonstration with its fleets against that capital.

The Russian envoy had a private audience with the King of Sweden on the 21st of January.

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

Russia makes the same demand on Sweeden as she made on Prussia—that of closing her ports against the ships of England and France. Her reply was not known.

England and France have requested Denmark to allow the allied fleets to take their station at Reil. The reply was not known.

Both the governments of Demark and Sweden have ordered their citizens in the Russian naval service to return home.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, March 4.—Cotton opened heavy and closed rather better but at 1-16d decline for the week. There were more sellers than buyers. Sales of week 31 700 bales, of which speculators took 1,700, and exporters 3,750 bales. Fair Orleans 6¼d, middling 5 11-16d; fair Mobile and Upland 6¼d; middling 5 11-16c. Stock 600,000 bales, including 320,000 bales American.

Breadstuffs were dull and declining. Wheat had declined 3d a 4d per bushel. Corn 2s per quarter and Flour 2s per bbl. Brown & Shipley quote white wheat at 11s 6d a 12 8d, red 10s 9da 11s 9d. Canal Flour 39s; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Ohio 39 a 40s. White corn 46s 5d; yellow 46s; mixed 45s 6d. The market closed at a further decline of 1s on corn.

Another authority says:—Breadstuffs are dull, and prices have a declining tendency, and rates are considerably lower. Wheat is offered at a decline of 3d a 4d. Flour has decline 2s; and Indian Corn 2s.

The last sales of flour made previous to the sailing of the steamer were as follows:—Western Canal Flour 38s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 39s. Last sale of Yellow Corn at 45.

Rosin unchanged—sales of common at 6s 3d. Sales of 2 000 bags Coffee at steady rates. Sugar active and unchanged. Tea unchanged. Tobacco firm. Trade at Manchester dull and leading downward.

HAVRE, March 1st.—Sales of 4,250 bales Cotton during the last five days at steady rates.

Further by the Arabia.

HALIFAX, March 16.—France and England are actively engaged in preparing for war.

The very latest advices from St. Petersburg state that the Czar has indicted a disposition to open further pacific negotiations, but that he was determined not to evacuate the principalities until he saw his own time. To this the combined powers will dissent positively.

The Russian people were generally disposed towards war. And active preparations were continued to that effect.

The Turks have taken renewed courage and the Sultan is determined to have his own terms or fight it out.

The Breadstuffs market in Liverpool closed dull, at 39s. per barrel a 40a40s 6d. for Baltimore flour. The large supply and receipts have alone produced the decline.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—The wife of R. A. Smith, the New Haven mail robber, is sister to the late Mrs. Bradley, who was so brutally murdered at North Haven in July last. The Springfield Republican says that on visiting the New Haven jail last week, Mrs. Smith found the murderer of her sister in one cell, awaiting execution, and her husband in another, with a sentence of 27 years in the State Prison before him.

CHIPS OF THE BLOCK.—The greatest anxiety has been manifested in Washington to obtain pieces of the shattered block at the National Monument. The Star says that on Sunday five dollars an inch was offered for pieces of the genuine, and hundreds of persons went to the river shore to gather chips; some were wading in the water, others scratching in the sand in hopes of success.

A MAN MURDERED BY SLAVES.—The Savannah Journal of the 10th instant says that a horrible murder by slaves was committed in Kinchafoonee county a few days since. The victim, J. V. McGrady, was returning home from a neighboring town, when he was attacked and beat to death with clubs by two of his own negroes. After killing him, they split his body open, and dragged it into the woods where they concealed it. The negroes were arrested and have confessed their guilt.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

TUESDAY MORNING, March 21 1854.

HOME AGAIN.

After a brief absence, the editor has returned to his post again—happy to resume the editorial tripod and greet his numerous readers as of yore. Having had a most delightful recreation, we make our best bow to our patrons, and are prepared to re-enter into their service "with a will."

We had some idea of giving a running sketch of our peregrinations; but, not knowing where to begin or where to leave off, we have concluded to forego that pleasure. Nevertheless, we must not omit an item or two.

We took Washington City in our route, and found the Nebraska bill the chief topic of conversation in political circles. The bill, as finally shaped by Senator Douglas, was regarded as acceptable by the South generally; but Mr. Badger tacked on to it the following amendment, which, in the estimation of some Southern members, destroyed its good effects:

"Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing Slavery."

In this shape it passed the Senate.—By the old colonial law, slavery was "protected" in the territories; that law, it was contended, would be revived but for the Badger proviso. Its fate in the House was somewhat doubtful, though the better opinion seemed to be that it would pass.

Next to the Nebraska bill, the Land question appeared to engross most attention. There was some very interesting manœuvring on some of the land appropriation bills—particularly the Minnesota bill, to which Mr. Kerr attached an amendment, proposing that the proceeds of the sales of the alternate sections along the route of the proposed road should be distributed among those States that have had no grants of public lands for railroad purposes. Of course, this amendment rendered the bill odious to the land-grabbers of the West who want all and have had all. The Democrats, therefore, for the purpose of defeating the whole bill, voted for the amendment so as to clog it, and, thus clogged, voted against the bill, and killed it. The Western land monopolizers were foiled and incensed—but it was all to no purpose.

The case of the "Black Warrior" subsequently came up, and was the subject of earnest deliberation in the Cabinet and out of it.

We had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of those members of our State delegation with whom we were not before acquainted, and were greatly pleased with their high and manly bearing. The high esteem and respect with which our immediate representative, the Hon. H. M Shaw, is regarded by his brother members, was a source of the highest gratification. He occupies, as he deserves to occupy, an enviable position among his peers.

Mr Craige is one of the most uncompromising, straight-out Democrats, as well as one of the cleverest gentlemen to be found; while Messrs. Kerr and Rogers, Whigs though they be, are gentlemen of the genuine stamp, and possessed of the finest social qualities.—Mr. Ashe, not a whit behind the best of them in amiability and gentlemanly bearing, is an old stager whose devotion to Democratic principles has become proverbial. Of Messrs. Clingman and Puryear we saw but little. Mr. Ruffin had been called home by the illness of his father. Altogether the North Carolina delegation are a body of men of whom the State may be proud; for, though some of them are Whigs, they are about as good specimens of the article as can be found.

☞ The editorial management of the "Star in the East" has passed from the hands of Mr. Wm. R. Carson into those of Dr. J. B. Godwin and Mr. Wm. V. Geffroy. It will as heretofore be devoted to the cause of Temperance.

We have been under obligations to Dr. Godwin for frequent contributions to the columns of the 'Pioneer," and can bear our testimony to his strength and ability as a writer.

☞ We have received the first No. of the "Literary Journal," published in Philadelphia, by Miss Ella Wentworth. It is printed and managed by ladies, and is an enterprise gotten up for teaching females the art of type-setting &c. It is edited with taste and talent, and Miss Wentworth displays such qualities in its management as reflect credit upon herself and presage abundant success.—Subscription price $1 per annum.

☞ Country merchants and others in want of Hats, Caps, &c., would do well to examine the large and extensive stock of R. H. Stevens, Norfolk Va.

FREE SUFFRAGE AND WHIGGERY.

We have already published the resolutions of the late Whig State Convention which was held to nominate a candidate for Governor; one of which resolutions, though it does not venture even to mention Free Suffrage, does nevertheless admit that the people of the State desire a "change in the Constitution"—but *what* change is desired, we are not told.—They then recommend the call of a Convention, and, by way of sugar-coating the pill, suggest that in submitting the election of members of the Convention to the people, "so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation." Gen. Dockery, their nominee for Governor, has notified the party of his acceptance, and expressed his "sincere and cordial approval" of the resolutions adopetd, or platform laid down.

To a superficial observer, all this may seem plausible enough; but in these days of political jugglery and party legerdemain, it is well enough to probe the professions of men to the bottom—to sift them—to strip them of all their tinselry, and expose their propositions, naked, to the public view. So let us deal with this resolution, and with Gen. Dockery's letter of acceptance. Let us tear away the veil which hides deformity—unmask the monster, and hold it up to public detestation and avoidance. If the East can ever be induced to swallow this sugar-coated pill, after learning its poisonous contents, then it will be their own fault, and they will have nobody to blame but themselves.

In the very outset, we note it as a suspicious circumstance that the resolution does not once mention Free Suffrage—its nearest approach to the subject is contained in the words, "change in the Constitution." Why is this? Why have the Whigs not the courage to take the bull by the horns and meet the question openly, frankly, fairly? Why this wriggling and squirming? Moreover, though they concede that the *people* are desirous of "a change in the Constitution," it is *therefore* only that they recommend a Convention: for they do not once declare *their own* desire for such change. So too with Gen. Dockery. He approves of the resolutions, and proceeds to enumerate Common Schools, Internal Improvements and Public Lands, and then stops. He dares not say a word about Free Suffrage, *eo nomine*. Why this shirking? We repeat, these are suspicious circumstances, which should cause the people to pause and reflect before committing themselves to the designs of these artful Whig politicians.

But we come now to the main question. And, to give the Whigs the full benefit of their own words, we republish their sixth resolution, which we propose to analyze:

6. *Resolved*, That we are of opinion that the people of North Carolina desire a change in the Constitution of the State, and that this can be most wisely and safely done by a Convention of Delegates elected by the People; Therefore we recommend to the Legislature to call such a Convention, and in submitting the election of Delegates to the people, so provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature.

Strip of all its garbage, what is the meaning of this resolution? It means that the *people* desire a change in the Constitution, and that the *Whig party* are in favor of a Convention as the medium through which such change shall be obtained. But knowing the vigilant eye with which the East watches any encroachment upon its legitimate political power and influence, and knowing that she would never consent to trust herself in an open Convention where the present basis of representation would be destroyed, they resorted to the gilding and sugar-coating process. Hence their recommendation, that, in submitting the election of Delegates (to such Convention) to the people, "so to provide as to preserve the present basis of representation in the Legislature."

Herein lies the *gist* of the whole matter; and we warn the East that this idea of "so providing as to preserve the present basis of representation" is a *mere tub thrown to the whale*—a simple trick—a palpable attempt to deceive. A Convention would be possessed of *absolute power*, and all the Legislatures upon earth could not circumscribe its action. A Convention would be sovereign—supreme; and *its* action would be as far beyond the reach of a *Legislature* as the creator is above the creature. The Legislature is powerless and insignificant in point of power, when compared to the attributes of a Convention chosen by the sovereigns of the land—*the people*—whose breath creates Legislatures. Once set a Convention in motion, and there is no power known by which its will can be thwarted.

But we may be told that, while all this is confessedly true, the Legislature can so prescribe the manner of electing members of the Convention as to secure to the East a full share of power in that body; and hence that she could take care of herself. And we may furthermore be told that the Whigs having suggested the idea of a restricted Convention, would in good faith carry out that idea, both in the East and the West. As to the first proposition, we would respectfully inquire when did superior numbers ever willingly yield any advantage? Why should the West, with her numbers, be willing to accord advantages to the East which *mere* numbers would not entitle her to, but which *taxation* does? And with regard to the second proposition, we would also respectfully inquire, when did the Whig party ever evince any very particular regard for their pledges, much less their mere recommendations? Would they not tell us in the East that they were in favor of a restricted Convention? and would not Western Whigs laugh in their sleeves at the idea of our being bamboozled by such silly twaddle—such transparent nonsense? Does any body believe that Western Whigs will ever consent to go into Convention, with their hands tied? They may sit quietly by during the canvass and smile at the credulous weakness of the East in swallowing such gammon; but when they get into Convention, they will open the eyes of the East by telling her—"You agreed to have a Convention. Take care of yourselves if you can. We of the West have long complained of a political inequality, which puts your property in the scale against our numbers and gives you a preponderance of power. This we hold to be unjust; and, as you have afforded us an opportunity of righting ourselves by consenting to the holding of a Convention, we shall avail ourselves of it. We have numbers—you have property. Our numbers shall counterbalance your property." And then the basis of representation would be swept away. Eastern men might complain of deception on the part of the West—but complaints would not save them. It would be too late. The mischief would be done; and, when done the East would be left to console herself as best she could.

We are not afraid to trust the *people*; and if they were to call for a Convention, we should most readily yield to the demand. But the people have made no such call in this case—*Whig politicians have*. The *people* have demanded equal suffrage, and they have emphatically pronounced in favor of *legislative enactment* as the *mode*. Many Western *Democrats* have expressed *their* willingness to take Free Suffrage upon its own merits, without touching the basis of representation. They want Free Suffrage and are willing to take it by legislative enactment. We know of no such *Whigs*. *They* demand something else. Let the East beware of the systematic trickery by which the Whig politicians are attempting to betray their dearest rights and sacrifice their best interests.

We shall continue the subject from time to time, as occasion may require.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT IN REFERENCE TO THE BLACK WARRIOR OUTRAGE.

On the 28th ult. the American Steamer Black Warrior, with her cargo, was seized by the Spanish authorities at Havanna, upon the ground of alleged violation of the Spanish revenue laws. It seems that an old Spanish law, long since obsolete in practice, was suddenly and without proper notice, put in force in regard to the Black Warrior, and her seizure was the consequence. The facts of the case were communicated to the President, and he with promptness has sent a message to the House of Representatives, in response to a call for information. It is calm and dignified in its tone—firm, patriotic and manly in its spirit. The insolence of the Spanish authorities in Cuba must be rebuked, and their repeated outrages punished. The Message of President Pierce evinces his determined purpose to do all in his power to vindicate our honor and secure reparation for the wrong; and, of course, the matter will be put right—peaceably if possible, forcibly if need be.

The following is the President's message on the subject:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

To the House of Representatives:

In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th inst., I herewith transmit a report of the Secretary of State, containing all the information received at the Department relative to the seizure of the Black Warrior at Havana on the 28th ult.

There have been in the course of a few years past, many other instances of aggression upon our commerce, violations of the rights of American citizens and insults to the national flag, by the Spanish authorities in Cuba, and all attempts to obtain redress have led to protracted, and as yet, fruitless negotiations.

The documents in these cases are voluminous, and, when perpared, will be sent to Congress. Those now transmitted relate exclusively to the seizure of the Black Warrior, and present so clear a case of wrong that it would be reasonable to expect full indemnity therefor as soon as this unjustifiable and offensive conduct shall be made known to her Catholic Majesty's goverment; but similar expectations in other cases have not been realized.

The offending party is at our door with large powers for aggression, but none is alleged for reparation. The source of redress is in another heisphere, and the answer of our just complaints made to the Home Government are but the repetition of excuses rendered for inferior officials to their superiors, in reply to representations of misconduct. The peculiar situation of the parties has undoubtedly much aggravated the annoyances and injuries which our citizens have suffered from the Cuban authorities. Spain does not seem to appreciate, to its full extent, her responsibility for the conduct of these authorities. In giving very extraordinary powers to them she owes it to justice, her friendly relations with this government, to guard with vigilance against the exorbitant exercise of these powers, and in case of injury to provide for prompt redress.

I have already taken measures to present to the Government of Spain the wanton injustice of the Cuban authorities in the detention and seizure of the Black Warrior, and to demand indemnity for the injury that has thereby been done to our citizens. In view of the position of the Island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, and the relation which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is in vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing upon commercial rights, and the adoption of policy threatening its honor and security of these States, can long consist with peaceful relations.

In case the measures taken for the amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Spain should unfortunately fail, I shall not hesitate to use the authority and means which Congress may grant to ensure the observance of our just rights, to obtain redress for injuries received, and to vindicate the honor of our flag.

In anticipation of that contingency, which I earnestly hope may not arrive, I suggest to Congress the propriety of authorizing such provisional measures as the exigency may seem to demand.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Washington, March 15, 1854.

THE SLAVE BURNING STORY—STATEMENT OF THE FACTS.

The Mississipi Free Trader of the 25th ult., contains a long article upon the story which recently appeared in the New York Tribune of a slave having been burned alive at Union Point, on the banks of the Mississippi. In reply to the request of correspondents, the Editor of the Free Trader gives the following as an authentic account of the transaction referred to:

The circumstances on which the fiction is doubtless founded, occurred, from the best information we can get, in the Summer or Fall of 1841.

Two runaway slaves, in the Parish of Avoyelles, Louisiana, had for some time eluded capture, and had become a terror to the whites of that thinly-settled region. The first crime of magnitude which they committed was the murder of an old man named Herrington, who was living on Red River, near the Mississippi, with his only daughter, a young woman who assisted him by her labors in obtaining a meagre support. The negroes had previously forced a negro woman belonging to a neighboring planter, to join them. After murdering Mr. Herrington and robbing his house of everything available to them, they forced his daughter to join them, tearing her from beneath the roof where her murdered father lay weltering in his blood, and making her the victim of crimes too horrible to be told.

From the house of Mr Herrington they proceeded up Red River to the mouth of the Cocodra, where was then living a Mr. Todd, with his wife and child, who kept a small store to supply raftsmen. At that time, the two negroes were armed, one with a double barrel gun and knife, and the other with a rifle and pistol. They demanded food and liquor, which he gave them. After satisfying their appetites, they demanded a free pass. He pretended to comply, and wrote an account of what had transpired at his house, stating his belief that they intended to murder him. They did murder him by beating out his brains.—They then departed, taking with them his child, and his wife, whom they made the victim of the same horrible crimes to which they had devoted the innocent young girl whom they had ruthlessly torn from the home of a murdered father. Miss Herrington seemed to have lost her reason but Mrs. Todd, it seems was a woman of great strength of mind, and knowing that so soon as the murders and abductions became known, the neighbors would be out in pursuit, she endeavored to make a trial for the pursuers by leaving shreds of her dress on the bushes as they passed, and making her little child walk in the mud of the swamp, at times, that its little track might afford indubitable proof of the course of these savage fiends and their unhappy victims.

In a week or ten days, while the party were at a halt, about three miles back of Union Point, which is on the Mississippi river, about thirty-five miles below Natchez, the two negro men fell asleep, one of them with his head in Mrs. Todd's lap and the negro woman keeping guard. Suddenly, Mrs. Todd perceived the approach of the armed pursuers. She, with admirable presence of mind, motioned to them to be cautious. They advanced silently, and when she thought them sufficiently near—she sprang up with a shriek of delirious joy, and rushed towards them. The negroes sprang to their feet—one was captured—the other escaped, several shots having been fired at him as he fled.

The party were then taken to Union Point. Many of the neighbors collected. Miss Herrington was a maniac, but the mind of Mrs. Todd was clear and unclouded. She told her story with remarkable clearness and consistency.—It was enough to make men weep tears of blood—a series of crimes black enough to be execrated by devils. The people assembled did not need long to deliberate. A summary execution was resolved upon. The captured negro was tied to a tree—fagots were placed around him—and Mrs. Todd herself set fire to his funeral pile. *It was the one who had murdered her husband and first outraged herself!*

About one week afterwards, the other negro was captured and met a similar fate. The negro woman was not executed, Mrs. Todd stating that she had saved the lives of Miss Herrington and herself several times from these savage fiends.

This is as accurate a history of the transaction as can be given at the lapse of time without reference to old files of newspapers, which we have not been able to obtain. It is drawn from the narrative of several old citizens of that neighborhood, and in part from a gentleman who witnessed the execution and heard Mrs. Todd's tragic and heart-rending story.

Both the negroes made full confession of the horrible crimes. They confessed further that they had lurked around the plantation of another planter of the neighborhood, for the purpose of murdering him also, and obtaining possession of his wife. We have seen and conversed with a highly intelligent and respectable planter of the neighborhood who witnessed the execution of the second negro and was opposed to it, thinking it best that the law should take its course. He conversed with the negro from whom he heard a full confession. The same gentleman also informed us that the negroes assembled were more anxious for the execution than the whites, and that it was with difficulty after they heard of the crimes he had committed, that they could be restrained from tearing him to pieces—that he himself addressed them to prevent them from taking vengeance on the infernal fiend.

The region in which these crimes were committed their horrid crimes was, and is now, to a great extent, unpeopled, a region of gloomy and almost impassible swamps.

The circumstances we have detailed are undoubtedly the basis of the late abolition calumny. The villainy of the calumny consists in its pretending that a late a recent occurrence—in its arising as a reason for the "burning alive," that he "merely raised hand against a white man," and the fanciful details of horror with which scene is pictured. The story of thousand slaves being assembled, addresses from magistrates, minister &c., is totally false. Not more than thirty slaves, at the utmost, could have been present.

If there ever was a case in which summary execution was justifiable, the character of the crimes committed, the absolute certainty of their commission, and the necessity of a terrible example, this was one. None ever ended appalling more powerfully to the generous sympathy, to man's high sense of inexorable justice. They perished terribly, but justly—and all who read the story will acknowledge in their hearts a perfect harmony between the crimes they perpetrated and the fate they met.

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. M. Shaw for a copy of the Census report for 1850, and various other interesting public documents, for which he will please accept our kindest acknowledgements.

A NEW PLAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS.—The New National Democrat notices something new in the way of Railroad construction, the invention of Mr. Henry Smith, of Michigan. Mr. Smith's proposition we learn from the Democrat is to build Railways wholly of iron, elevating the track on cast iron columns, and supporting the cars from the track, instead resting them on it. The National Democrat says:

"Such a road can be built for less than the expense of building a ground road, and it will be infinitely more durable, less liable to get out of repair, and with a degree of safety, with twice the speed not yet dreamed of by travelers on the best managed roads. The idea is a novel one, and from a pretty thorough examination of the plan, we think it entirely practicable, and one admirably suited to the exigencies of the times.

Every one feels the necessity of procuring greater safety on our railroads, and there is a rapidly increasing interest for this mode of conveyance. Railroads are springing up as if by magic in all sections of the world; and hence the great necessity for those engaged in the construction to encourage every thing that tends in any way to economy, durability, facility of construction, transit, and above all, to insure safety. All these and more, are comprised in an eminent degree, in the Elevated Railway. It possesses a vast number of advantages over any railway now in operation on the face of the globe. Aside from its cheapness, durability, safety, etc., it can be run through the thoroughfares of our cities and villages, (at full speed) without obstruction or annoyance, an air-line can be more closely pursued while curves can be dispensed with no kind of fear of running off the track, far heavier grades can be ascended with ease, it cuts no man's farm in two, and in no way endangers the use of our highways, and it is impossible for the cows to get on the track, as they looks down with contempt on the ditch or bank."

ASTONISHING RESULT EFFECTED BY MESMERIC PHYSICIAN.—We have been informed of a most wonderful cure effected by a clairvoyant doctor, the particulars of which are briefly as follows: A young man in Roxbury, who had a common dental operation performed some eight or ten days ago, immediately after which the most copious bleeding from the gums took place, was so reduced by the loss of blood that he was despaired of by his medical attendants. Every measure was resorted to for the purpose of stopping the bleeding but without success; and all hope of the young man's recovery being given up a priest was sent for, who performed the ceremony of extreme unction over the dying man. Now comes the singular part of the story. It appears that a friend of the unfortunate man in this city and called upon a certain Mesmeric physician for advice in the case. The disciple of Mesmer immediately proceeded to the house where the patient was lying, and found him sinking, the crimson tide ebbing slowly, almost ready to bear away the last spark from the fountain of life. On entering the room of the patient the physician was so affected that he trembled violently and nearly fainted.

He, however, soon revived, and after a few moment's pause, during which he entered into a psychological communion, he placed the palm of his hand upon the forehead of the sufferer, and, strange to tell, the bleeding ceased almost instantaneously. Several medical gentlemen there present, were astonished at the result, but they vouched for the truth of it, and what is of more value to the friends of the young man, they pronounce it as their opinion that he will recover.—*Boston Herald.*

...atic Meeting in Northampton County.

...mocratic meeting was held in ..., Northampton County, on Mon... 6th of March, and on motion, ...M. S. Rogers was appointed ...son, and Wm. C. Jordan appointed ...retary.

...notion it was resolved, That the ...an of this meeting appoint ten ...es to represent this county in ...nvention to meet in Raleigh on ...h April next.

...ccordance with the preceding re... the following gentlemen were ...ted by the Chair: Dr. John W. ... John B. Bynum, Dr. Wm. H. ...head, Wm. C. Jordan, Wm. M. ...r, Dr. W. S. Copeland, Joseph ..., Jos. N. Boon, Dr. Thos. Jones ..., Jno. T. Lewter.

...ing court week, our meeting was ... quite a late hour; and as the ob... the meeting was simply to ap... delegates to the Convention, no ...business was brought before it. ...regard to our politics, we occupy ...me grounds as formerly. We are ...me unflinching democrats; who ...er ready and willing to go as far ...e who go farthest to carry out ...erfect those great principles of De... ...cy which are best calculated to ...re our State's prosperity, and in... ...o her citizens that contentment ...ppiness, which can result only, in... ...mble opinions from a well organ... ...emocratic administration.

...minds recur, with much pride and ...tion to the administration of our ... Governor, and claim for him, ...hich his acts so richly deserve; a ...participation in that happiness ...must spring from a consciousness ...ing discharged every duty faith... ...nd honestly. His being the orig... ...of Free Suffrage alone will ren... ...name immortal. For his noble ...triotic administration, we congrat... ...him, and wish him a long and ...private life to enjoy the sweet re... ...of his public acts.

...re bringing these remarks to a ...let us not forget to call our breth... ...ttention to the fact, that whilst ...e so many champions in our ...there is not one more competent, ...rustworthy, nor one who would ...ur arms of warfare with more ...onor and patriotism, than our own ...d son, Thos. Bragg, Esq. He is ...pice. He is well skilled in poli... ...sound Democrat, and the inter... ...North Carolina have not a more ...d friend. With such a man to ...the van of democracy, victory ...us.

...withstanding Thos. Bragg, Esq. ...choice, to be our standard-bearer ...approaching gubernatorial con... ...et in the event we do not get ...Bragg,) we wait willingly to vote ...d to all we can for the nominee ...Convention.

...motion it was ordered that the ...edings of this meeting be published ...Raleigh Standard and Democratic ...er.

...motion the meeting adjourned.

JOS. M. S. ROGERS, Chm'n.
...C. JORDAN, Sec'y.

MARRIED,

...leigh on the 7th instant, by Rev. Dr Ma... WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Editor of the North ...n Standard, to Miss LOUISA V., daughter ...late Robert Harrison.

...RFOLK MARKETS.

...TURDAY, MARCH 18, 1854.

...N—Virginia and N. C. hog round ... new 9 a9½c. Hams 11 a 12½c
...N—White 78a78; Yellow 89 ... Mixed 70a71.
...AT—Red, $1 75; white, $1 75
...IR—$7 25to $7 75
...SEED—$1 30
...K—Mess, $16½. ... Prime, $15 a 16
...ES—W. O. Pipe $55 a 56½ ... W. O. Hhd. $44. ... R. O. hhd $36 a $50. ... W. O. Heading $65. ... Rough W. O. bbl. $18.
...—Black, $2 50
...TON—9 a 10 cents.
...D—10½ cents.
...S—B. E. $1 10cts. from stores.

...LTIMORE MARKET—March 16.

...our—Howard street and City Mills ...50
...e supply of wheat is light, about ...0 bushels offered, with sales of ...e at $1 72a1.75, no red sold. ...out 32 000 bushels of corn offered ...partly sold at 70a71cts for yellow.

MARINE REPORT.

...ZABETH CITY, N. C., March 21, 1854

For the week ending yesterday.

ARRIVED.

Eugenia, ——,	from Norfolk
W. H. Harrison, Spires,	do
Fanny, French,	do
Lovey D. Tillet, Burke,	do
Friendship, Melson,	do
Carolina, Hubbard,	do
Courtney, Sivils,	do
L. D. Starke, Harris,	do
Tecumseh, Alexander,	do
John A. Benbury, Smith,	do
E. F. Hanks, Williams,	do
Buena Vista, Jones,	do
Elijah Ives,	do
Stag, Thourigood,	do
Caraway, ——,	do
J. C. Adeline, Gaylord	do

SAILED.

Alfred Rae, Kite,	to Norfolk
B. Whitley, Thompson,	do
Columbia, Baker,	do
W. C. Williams, Heath,	do
Coon, Toler,	do
J. J. Grandy, Simmons,	do
A. Riddick, Dunbar,	do
Martha, Armor,	do
Heend, Capps,	do
S. J. Basnight, Forbes,	do
Matilda, Gapes,	Baltimore
Eagle, Douglass,	Norfolk
W. W. Griffin, Liverman,	do

FORTY THOUSAND prime Havana and Principe Cigars, just received and for sale by
T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.
One door from the Farmer's Bank.
Eliz. City, N. C., March 14.

$150,000

WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
FOR SPRING 1854,
BY W. H. ADDINGTON & CO,
NORFOLK, VA.

WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of

Boots, Shoes,
TRAVELING TRUNKS, VALISES,
CARPET BAGS, &c,
Amounting to $150,000.

It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and it is the BEST SELECTED stock in all Virginia.

The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.

Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacturers of our stock of Boots and Shoes.

☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.

☞ Terms 6 months credit.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
mh 21 Norfolk, Va.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHOWAN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1854.

EDWARD B. HAUGHTON } Original Attachment.
VS
RICHARD H. WYATT. }

It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this cause, Richard H. Wyatt, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Democratic Pioneer for the space of six weeks, for the defendant, the said Richard H. Wyatt, to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Chowan, at the Court House in Edenton on the 1st Monday in May next, and answer, plead or demur, to said attachment, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him. Witness, William R. Skinner, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Edenton, this 15th day of March, A. D. 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

WM. R. SKINNER, C. C. C.
March 21—6w ($5,62½.)

WANTED IMMEDIATELY — A single young Gentleman to take charge of a store in Elizabeth City, N. C To one that is competent and can give good credentials bond and security for the faithful performance of the duties which will be imposed upon him, will receive a first rate salary, or made partially interested in the business.—None but those who can comply with the above requisitions need apply.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
mh 14—4t Norfolk, Va.

A FRESH LOT OF NO. 6. Lemon Syrup, Wines of different brands, Bay Water—that excellent remedy for the head ache, just received and for sale by T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.
mh 14

JUST RECEIVED A FRESH LOT of Extra Superfine Flour, Sugar of different qualities, Coffee, Soap, Candles and many other articles too tedious to mention. Call before you purchase elsewhere, and secure the best articles at the lowest prices.
mh 14 T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.

TWENTY FIVE DOZ. Elwells Weeding Hoes, 8 doz. Hilling Hoes, 2 doz. Grubbing Hoes, 2 doz Axes Spades, 60 pair Trace Chains, 6 coils Leading Lines, 2 doz. axes, a superior article, just received and for sale by
feb 21 J. B FEARING & BRO.

HAIR, NAIL AND TOOTH Brushes just received and for sale by
T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.
mh 14

FOR RENT,

The House lately occupied as the Office of the "Star in the East." Possession given immediately. For terms apply to C. C. GREEN or DANIEL RICHARDSON.
mh 7

MILLWRIGHT WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to procure the services of a skilful Millwright, for the purpose of making extensive repairs upon his mill. For such an one liberal wages will be given. Personal application may be made to me at my farm in Pasquotank county, or I may be addressed by letter directed to Elizabeth City, N. C.
mh 7—3t GRANDY HARRIS.

NOTICE.

DR. WM. G. POOL offers his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.

Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.

By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers visiting him on professional business.

E. City, mh 7, 1854.

$100 REWARD.

The Corporation of the Town of Elizabeth City will pay one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery to the proper authorities of the person or persons engaged in the robbery of the Jewelry Store of Jawes M. Pool on the night of the 27th, of January 1854.

JOHN POOL, Mayor
Test. JOHN C. LAMB, Clk
February, 9th, 1854—tf.

CARPETINGS.—Just received at the "Bee Hive," Norfolk, prices from 18½ cents to $1 25 per yard. Call soon as they are going off rapidly. JAMES SMITH,
mh 7 Proprietor.

The Clothing Store.

I WOULD respectfully call the attention of my friends, and the public generally, to my stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Now opened at the Store, next to the Brick Store of Jeremiah Wilcox, Esq. Among the assortment can be found Coats from $4 to $25, Pants from $2 to $10, Vests from $1 75 to $6. I intend keeping a general assortment of Clothing, where every article worn by gentlemen can be procured on accommodating terms, except hats and shoes.

A beautiful assortment of under and over shirts. Call and examine for yourselves at "The Clothing Store."

☞ Corn taken in exchange for Clothing.

WM. E. MANN.
E. City, Oct. 12, 1853—tf.

CURRANTS and CITRON, in store and for sale by FEARING & BRO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
TEMPLE OF FASHION
BY
R. H. STEVENS.

The "Practical" has bought out the entire interest of Wm. S. Butt, and will continue the business in all its branches, at the well known stand of Stevens & Butt. It affords me great pleasure to acknowledge the very liberal patronage extended to the late firm, and assure the public that no effort, attention or pains shall be wanting to render ample satisfaction and secure the continued confidence of a generous people

My Spring stock will be very large and beautiful having already received One Hundred and Forty-Two cases of Hats, embracing every variety and quality, personally selected from the largest Manufacturers in the East, at the lowest rates, thereby enabling me to compete with Northern Dealers.

Merchants will find, (as they always have,) an assortment to suit their markets, as low as the same article can be had North.

The universal reputation of our inimitable Hats precludes the necessity of saying much on this point, it is known that our styles are unique, presenting a symmetry and great beauty, which are scarcely seen elsewhere.

MY SPRING STYLE is the production of much thought, and is admired by every one of taste. My style for men is peculiarly adapted, and superior to any pattern out this season. I am now ready to furnish by quantity or other wise Hats of my own make, that for elegance of finish, beauty of style, durability and cheapness are not surpassed by the most experienced of the trade. You are respectfully solicited to call early, and leave your orders with

R. H. STEVENS, Practical Hatter,
No. 7, Market Square.

☞ A few sets of Ladies Furon hand, will be sold without regard to cost. Call soon and secure a necessary and cheap appendage to your costume.

Norfolk, Feb. 14 R. H. S.

DOCTOR RUFUS K. SPEED

HAS removed his residence to the house on North street, recently erected by Mr. James M. Ferebee, and lately occupied by John Pool, Esq.; and his office to the one on Main street, formerly occupied by Gilbert Elliott, Esq., as a Law Office, where he may at all times be found, when not professionally engaged.

Dr. Speed respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and pledges himself to renewed exertions to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with professional business in future,

ELIZ. CITY, N. C., Feb. 9th, 1854.

P. S.—I have made an arrangement with the proprietors of the Float bridge, by which persons sending specially for me, from Camden, will pass free of toll.

Tariff of Charges.

COUNTY.

For visit of one mile,	$1 00
" over one mile, per mile,	50
Visit in night or bad weather, one mile and under,	2 00
Visit in night or bad weather, per mile	1 00
No charge for medicine given at time of visit	

TOWN.

1 day's attendance in Town, if not more than 2 visits required.	$1 00
Every visit over two, per visit,	50
Medicine charged extra.	
Bleeding,	$1 00
Cupping,	2 00
Sitting up all night,	10 00
Pills, per dozen,	50
Liquid medicines, per ounce,	12½
Attendance in Parturition,	10 00
" Difficult "	20 00
Instrumental,	50 00

Feb. 9th, '54.—3m

MACGREGGOR'S
Cauldron Furnace or Agricultural Boiler.

BORUM & FISHER are sole agents in this Market for these admirable Boilers, so useful and necessary to every Farmer in

Boiling Food for Stock, Scalding Hogs, Boiling of Oil, Tallow, Lard and such like articles.

The Cauldron Furnace is so constructed that the boiling is done with less than half the fuel required by any other article, to perform the same amount of work; it boils equally as quick in front as back; the heat is entirely under the control of the operator; after the usual amount of fuel has become ignited, if the draft door under the pipe is opened, and the front closed to a proper point, the boiling will continue for three hours without any further attention from the operator, and during the whole time the boiling is going on, the pipe will be as cold as though there was no fire in the furnace, showing conclusively that no part of the heat can escape out of the flue.

For all manufacturing purposes, and for Farmers' use where an equal and governable heat is required, this article is unequalled, and especially for the boiling of Oil and the rendering of Tallow, Lard and such like articles, they being free from wood or coal; and for boiling food for stock and scalding hogs, they are invaluable.

The purchaser after having used the Cauldron Furnace for thirty days, finds that the above recommendation is not fully borne out, he is at liberty to return the same, free of charge, and the money will be refunded. In order that the purchaser should get the full advantage of these Cauldron Furnaces, they should be used for wood with the coal fixtures, and by replacing the brick lining, say once in about three years, they will last fifty years if required; besides the brick prevents a great amount of heat from escaping from the bottom of the kettle. They can be placed out of doors or under a shed without the least danger from fire.

BORUM & FISHER,
11 Water St., Norfolk, Va.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, on the first MONDAY in April next.—Stockholders are requested to attend as business of importance is to be transacted.

All persons in arrears for Stock are requested to make payment in full by the 1st day of April next.

THE DIRECTORS.
Elizabeth City, Feb. 24, 1854.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the residence of Mrs. Sarah Reed, of Perquimans county, about the 1st October last, negro boy BEN, belonging to the estate of the late George Reed. Ben is about 17 years old, yellow—not well grown for his age, and is supposed to be in Gates county, in the neighborhood of Wm. Reed, of whom he was purchased. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and delivery to either of us, or his confinement in jail so that we get him again.

MARK S. SAWYER,
R. C. JENKINS,
dec 13 Ex'ors of Geo. Reed, dec'd.

IMPORTANT TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC Agriculturists and others is invited to a new article of GROUND BONE. Bone Manure has long been known to be the most fertilizing article in use, not excepting even Guano; but there has always existed a difficulty in pulverizing it so that it will speedily and powerfully operate on the soil, at a cheap rate.—That difficulty has at length been overcome, and the article is now offered in its pure and most efficient state, ground to any desired fineness, at the same time retaining all its ammoniacal and gelatinous matter, constituting the fertilizing qualities which cause this Manure to be so superior to all others; and another consideration in its favor is, that it can be furnished to order from fresh ground, retaining all its virtues, at a very short notice, and at a reasonable rate. The undersigned has been appointed Agent for the sale of this valuable Manure, and is prepared to furnish it by the ton or smaller quantity. It is packed in tight bbls. about 250 lbs. each, at $30 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Orders respectfully solicited.

S. BONSAL,
No. 23, Commerce st., Norfolk Va.
feb 21—3m

A PRIME LOT OF ESSENCES, Sedliz Powders, Extracts, Perfumery, Hair Restoratives, &c., just received and for sale by
T. G. VAUGHAN & CO.
mh 14

Business Cards.

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.

D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
GATESVILLE, N. C.,
Will attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24—

JOHN B. ODOM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
FORWARDING AGENT,
McINTOSH'S WHARF,
No. 12 Fayette Street,
NORFOLK, VA.

SAM'L R. BORUM.] [HENRY W. FISHER.

BORUM & FISHER,
DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON,
of every description, for Farming and Manufacturing purposes.
Horse Shoes, Nail Rods, and Wrought Nails and Spikes, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Agricultural Implements and Farming Tools generally,
Horse Power, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.

ALSO, FRESH GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS

☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Water street, Norfolk, Va.

L. J. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

☞ Having taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.

OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen Ehringhaus, dec'd,
Eliz. City, May 31, 1853.—1y

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.,

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.
November 23, 1852—1y.

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES,
GALLERIES,
207 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
77 Main street, Richmond, Va.
Main street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
Sycamore street, Lynchburg, Va.
☞ Likenesses taken equally well in all weather Aug6

JOHN ROWLETT. HENRY C. HARDY.
D. A. WEISIGER.
ROWLETT, HARDY & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
ROWLETT'S WHARF.
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.
JANUARY 11, 1853.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in saying to his friends and to the citizens generally, in the eastern part of his native State, that he has formed a co-partnership in this city, with a long established house of high standing.

Petersburg is as easy of access to Eastern Carolina, for vessels drawing not over 5½ or 6 feet of water (in a few months 10 feet will be had,) as any other market save Norfolk, and her manufacturing interests render it always a good point for shipments of Wheat and Cotton, while her trade from the interior of Virginia and North Carolina, which is constantly increasing as her various Rail and Plank Roads are extended, makes it an equally desirable market for sales of Fish.

The undersigned respectfully solicits consignments of the above articles to the firm of which he is a member, and assures shippers that their interests shall receive prompt and faithful attention.

HENRY C. HARDY.
Petersburg, June 14, 1853.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A NEW YEAR HAS COME, AND I now return my sincere thanks to my friends and the public generally for their patronage during the preceding year.

I still carry on the Drug business, and I hope to receive during the new year a liberal share of the public's support. And I will here remark, that as I met with the misfortune on Saturday night last of being robbed of about $2,000 worth of goods, I hope that those who want Medicines or anything else in my line will favor me with their custom. And those who dealt with me so liberally previous to the last August Election, I hope will return and allow me the pleasure of selling to them again.

Physicians and others may rest assured that their orders and prescriptions will be put up with accuracy and dispatch.

Merchants who deal in the following medicines can procure them as cheaply as they can at the North—viz: Burlington's Balsam of Life, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's drops, Opodeldoc, Laudanum, Paregoric, Ess Peperment, Ess Lemon, Cinnamon, and No. 6. They will not only procure them as cheap, but will get a better article, as they are made stronger.

I have been in the Drug business sufficiently long to justify me in saying that any compound or prescription put up by me shall be done in exact accordance with the U. S. Dispensatory, and according to the Physician's order, and with perfect correctness.

JAMES M. POOL.
Feb. 7th, 1854.

ROBERT G. HOLMES,
PRACTICAL TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business

in all its various branches, of making, cutting, repairing, &c. He flatters himself that he will not fail to please the most fastidious in any garments he may make.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing and cleaning carefully attended to.

☞ Shop one door south of Thos. J. Shannon's dry goods establishment.

ROBERT G. HOLMES.
Eliz. City, Jan. 9, 1854

WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred cords of OAK BARK, (suitable for tanning purposes,) for which the highest cash price will be paid. T. D. KNOX.
Eliz. City, Jan. 31

BLACK TURC SATIN—A few more Dress Paterns left of those Black Satins, which we sell at 10 dollars per dress. JAMES SMITH.
No. 14 Main street, Norfolk, Va.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

1854.
SPRING SUPPLIES OF
BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their

WHOLESALE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,

Offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their LARGE NEW STORE, No. 37, Main street.

The stock consists in part as follows, viz:

10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities.
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees.
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford Ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable styles of Dress Shoes,
2,500 " Men's fine Calf Boots, long legs.—Also, Kip Boots, all qualities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine their stock.

TERMS—6 months credit.
feb 7 W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND Agricultural Implements, &c., I call their particular attention to my large and varied assortment. My stock of Iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmiths, Farmers, and others.

Blacksmith's Tools of every description.

Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Cut and Wrought Nails, Cut and Wrought Spikes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.

My stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as

Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers, Farming Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills, from 2,000 to 3,000 Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Wire Grass Exterminators, Plow Castings, a large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.

Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Warehouse and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods. SETH MARCH.
se 27 No 13 Widewater st.

EXTENSION. EXTENSION.
FALL STOCK OF STOVES, TIN WARE, &c., &c.
Wholesale and Retail.

JOS. R. SMALL & CO. announce to the merchants and dealers of North Carolina and Virginia, that having considerably enlarged and improved their manufacturing establishment, they are prepared to execute orders for every description of work, which for style, durability and elegance of finish, cannot be surpassed by any other in the southern States. Workmen of celebrity are engaged, and the best material used in the manufacturing department. Persons sending orders may rest assured of having them executed to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. A. W. Small is engaged in manufacturing Block Tin Ware, which will compare with that formerly purchased at the North, and will be sold lower than usual.

Plain and rivetted Tin Ware, consisting of every article in this department: Japan Ware, a large variety; a complete assortment of Stoves for warming and cooking purposes, all sizes. Persons can be supplied with Oil Plates, Grates, Cylinders, Fire Bricks, &c.

Cotton Factory Cans made and Cylinders repaired.

Copper Work of every description made to order and warranted.

J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Depot of Varieties, 6 Union st., Norfolk.
Sept 6

THE DEPOT OF
IRON, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
AND FARMING TOOLS,

IS now being filled with all kinds of Goods in this line, selected recently by one of the proprietors from the largest establishments North and East.

Of IRON, our stock comprises all kinds and sizes suited to the wants of coachmakers, blacksmiths, ship-builders, and for farm work generally. The quality of it we warrant good. Nail, Spikes, Carriage Springs and Axles, Bolts, &c.

Of IMPLEMENTS, our stock exceeds any thing ever seen in Virginia, and equals many at the North. We intend to keep everything in the line useful to farmers, and we think that the wants of all can be supplied at short notice.—Our arrangements for manufacturing more extensively are nearly completed, and we shall be able to furnish a large majority of Implements of our own make, (warranted of the best materials) at satisfactory prices.

All new machines worthy of notice will be received at the Depot by the EXPRESS LINE, and we desire that the farmers of Virginia and North Carolina shall make the Dept their HEADQUARTERS when visiting the city. We ask an examination of our stock, whether in want or not.

☞ We are agents for the 'American Farmer,' published in Baltimore, and will receive subscribers to that valuable Agricultural Journal, issued monthly, at ONE DOLLAR per annum.

BORUM & FISHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 11 Widewater street, Norfolk, Va. Aug. 30

FALL STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

WILLIAM T. HINTON would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that having purchased the stock of his brother, James W. Hinton, and taken the store recently occupied by him, he is now opening a very large and splendid stock of Goods of infinite variety and style.

His stock comprises all kinds of Goods; staple and fancy Dry Goods; Hardware; Family Groceries; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps; Crockery, Glass, Tin and Woodware; Ready Made Clothing, &c

To the Ladies he offers many rich and beautiful styles of Dress Goods. These Goods are elegant, and well worthy their inspection.

To families he offers a large assortment of excellent Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Syrups, Molasses, Flour, Buckwheat, Butter, Crackers, and in fine all such articles.

To farmers he would say that he has a very full supply of Negro Shoes, Boots, Kerseys, Linseys, Sheep Grey, Blankets, Wool Hats, &c. &c.

Gentlemen can find at his store not only a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, but such a variety of Dress Cloths and Cassimeres as have rarely been offered in this market.

☞ Be sure to call at the handsome new Store between the stores of John J. Grandy and Sam'l Williams, on Water street.

oct 18 W. T. HINTON.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of SAM'L WILLIAMS & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent, P. C. Williams retiring from the concern. The business will hereafter be conducted by Samuel Williams alone. Either is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

SAM'L WILLIAMS,
P. C. WILLIAMS.

The subscriber embraces the present opportunity to return his grateful acknowledgments to his friends for the liberal patronage bestowed on the firm of which he was late a member, and respectfully commends the house under its present auspices to a continuance of the same.

Jan 1, 1854 P. C. WILLIAMS.
☞ Star copy

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT FALL STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH, No. 19 Main St., Norfolk, Va., would call the attention of Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and Parents, to their large and extensive stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

now in store, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable and advantageous terms. A large portion of their FALL STOCK having been selected and purchased for cash by one of the firm, from the largest manufacturers and publishers in the country, they are prepared to offer

Such Inducements

to their friends and customers as will defy

ALL COMPETITION.

Their stock consists of a general assortment of **School, Classical, Medical, Law and Miscellaneous Books,**

in every department of Science, Literature and the Arts.

Their stock of BLANK BOOKS is very extensive, and embraces Ledgers, Journals, Record, Letter, Invoice, Cash, Memorandum Books, &c. The most complete and elegant assortment of STATIONERY to be found in the southern country. Also, about one thousand REAMS OF PAPER at unprecedented low prices.

V. & G. would request the Booksellers of Norfolk, Portsmouth and the surrounding country, to call and examine their stock before going North, and all who are in want of Books and Stationery, or any other article in their line of business, are requested to look in at their establishment, feeling confident that they will make permanent customers of all who may favor them with a call. oct 11

F. W. SEABURY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER
&c. &c. &c.
No. 13 Market square, Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS *constantly* on hand an *extensive* assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes: the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogues; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. Aug 31

WILLIAM A. WALTERS
No. 26 Main street, Norfolk, Virginia,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, and PAPER HANGINGS, making his stock a full and complete one, to which he would call the attention of all, giving an assurance that his terms shall be as moderate as those charged in any other city.

N. B.—All work in his line of business done at shortest notice, such as cutting out and making Carpets, making Curtains, Mattresses, Feather Beds, covering old Sofas, Chairs, papering Rooms, &c. oct 25

MARCH'S EXCELSIOR CORN-SHELLERS.

AT the North Carolina State Fair, held at Raleigh, 19th of October, the Committee on Agricultural Implements awarded the subscriber a diploma for the best Corn-Sheller, and at the Princess Anne and Norfolk County Fair, recently held near this city, the Committee on Agricultural Machines, Implements, &c., awarded me the premium for the best Corn Sheller.—These are the first premiums, because they were never before exhibited where a premium was offered. They shell cleaner and faster, and with less labor, than the Virginia Sheller, and are the best for hand power that I have any knowledge of. The curious, with all in want of Premium Implements, are requested to call and see them tried with the Virginia and various other kinds in store and for sale on the lowest terms by

S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 13, 1853.

BLOGG & BUTT,
Jobbers and Dealers in
FRENCH, ENGLISH, GRMAN, ITALIAN, AND OTHER
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
FANCY GOODS,

No. 49, Main street, Norfolk, at the old stand of W. H Addington.

FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, WAI... and 6, Shot Pistols, Game Bags, Dog Collars, Shot Pouches, Dram Bottles, Percussion Caps, Combs and Brushes, Hooks and Eyes, Buttons, Whale-bone, Pins and Needles, Purses, Suspenders, Trimmings, Gold and Silver Laces, Fringes, Imitation Jewelry, Spectacles, Pencil Cases.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Accordeons, Violin and other Strings, Fancy Stationery, Wafers, Steel Pens, Paints, Sealing Wax, Pocket Books, Portmonaies, Memorandums.

PERFUMERY.

Soaps, Farina and other Colognes, Extracts Pomades, Oils, Cosmetics, Snuff Boxes, Cigar Cases, Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Porcelain and Earthen Ware, Flower vases, Figures and other ornaments, Paper, Wax, Silk and other Masks, Looking Glasses, Silver, Gilt, Steel and other Beads, Necklaces, Napkin Rings, Rattles, Draftsmen, Cushions, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Tea and Cake Boxes, Baskets of every description, Fire Works, &c.

GAMES.—Playing Cards, Back Gammon Boards, French Confections, Fancy Boxes in large variety.

Wax Tapers, Razor Straps, Souvenirs, Prayer Beads, Shoe Blacking, Paper, Feather and other Fans, Whips, Ladies Companion, Night Tapers, Artificial Flowers, Table Mats, and other useful and ornamental articles.

All orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Orders received for any styles of fancy and other Goods at 5 per cent. commission. Norfolk, Sept 20, 1853.

FOR SALE,
300 GALLONS PURE LINSEED OIL and 2 tons pure White Lead, by the subscriber. C. JNO. MUSGRAVE.
Nov. 8

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF SCHOOL BOOKS
IN THE CITY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would call the attention of all who are in want of School Books to the great advantages of making their purchases at the City Book Store, their stock being the largest and most complete in the city of Norfolk, and their prices far below those of any house in the southern country. Devoting particular attention to this branch of their business, and buying in such large quantities, enables them to sell cheaper and sell more than all the rest of the establishments in the city of Norfolk put together

All who feel interested in the above would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. VICKERY & GRIFFITH.
oct 4

CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.—Now opened at the BEE HIVE, a splendid and complete assortment of *Cloak and Dress Trimmings* of every fashionable shade and style, as follows:

...k and colored Painted Velvet Ribbons
... do do Plain and Scolloped
...ging of every width, superior quality
...w style Galloon Trimmings for Cloaks, as... ...ed colors, from 12½ to 50 cts. per yard.
... and other style Lace Gimps, very cheap
..., a few more pieces of those narrow Vel... ...ssbions, only 37½ cts. apiece of 12 yds.

We intend to keep our assortment complete throughout the season, and our customers can generally feel assured that they will always find fashionable styles and of the required shade at the Bee Hive, No. 14 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

J. SMITH & CO.,
oct 25 Proprietors.

INDIAN RIDGE ACADEMY,
CURRITUCK COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this Institution commenced its first session on the 16th ult. The Trustees have engaged the services of Mr. E. GILMAN, A. B., who will devote his entire attention to the moral and intellectual culture of all entrusted to his care.

Board upon reasonable terms can be obtained in the neighborhood.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$7 00
Geography and Grammar,	10 00
Latin, Greek, and Mathematics,	12 00

A. PERKINS,
Jan 24 Ch'n Board Trustees.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS!

DIRECT IMPORTATION, 1853.

I AM in receipt of my usual large fall assortment of Damascus and stub twist Double and Single Guns. Among them may be found some very superior, in beautiful mahogany cases. I invite sportsmen and others to examine my stock, assuring them that in quality and price it will be found unequalled

POET'S CORNER.

ONE SHORT YEAR.

In one short year, O who can tell
What changes time will bring?
The sun will shine as brightly then,
The birds as sweetly sing,
The flowers unfold their petals fair,
And all without be gay,
But those we love so dearly now,
May then have passed away.

The young may now dream golden dreams
The future has in store;
But ere one year hath passed away
Their blissful dreams are o'er,
They find that earth hath many wrongs
To steel the youthful heart,
And make the spirit bow beneath
Their earth-depressing art.

The changes vast of one short year,
So strangely they do seem,
That we can scarcely deem them aught
But one short mournful dream.
In one short year all that we love,
May then have passed away:
And we have gone the way of earth,
To realms of brighter day.

The negro sermons of the Knickerbocker are always good.

While residing, a few years ago, in the Monumental City,' writes 'N. S. S.' in a pleasant gossipping letter, 'I used sometimes to go on Sunday, to a small church near my residence, to hear a somewhat famous negro preacher. The church had been built by a few benevolent gentlemen as a place of worship for their slaves. The preacher, himself a slave, was an old negro, famed throughout the city as a perfect original specimen of imagination and humor; and more especially, for his very unique construction of various portions of the divine word. He frequently numbered among his hearers the *elite* of the city, drawn thither in the hope of hearing some new thing, and truth to say they were seldom disappointed. To give some idea of his style—necessarily imperfect to an outsider, for his gesticulation was peculiar and forcible—I will narrate two *morceaux*: in describing Christ's entrance into Jerusalem, he said: 'Well, my brudden, when de people in 'Rusalem heard de Lord was coming, dey bandoned der okerpashon, and cut for the subub; crowding true de gates, I'se no doubt, like a flock o' sheep; and some broke off de branches of de trees, and t'rowed 'em down, and some t'rowed down straw and hay, and de rest took off der clothes—not all ob dem, I 'spect—and tru' 'em down in de road. But 'twas no use, my brebben, wid all dey could do, dey *couldn't stop dat are colt*: he kim along, and went right in de gate, easy as t'ink!'

On another occasion, when striving his utmost to bring about a revival, he elevated his humble flock several pegs in importance. He said: 'Now, it any ob you nigers t'ink 'cause you're black, and poor, and miserable, you'se of no great consikence in de Lord's eyes, you's a-mistakin'. De Lord say in one place: 'God will not let even a sparrer fall to de ground wdhout His notice;' and in 'nudder place He says: 'Are not two sparrers sold for a farden?' A farden, I would inform you, is 'sposed to be 'bout as much as half a cent. Well den: if de Lord takes so much care of a sparrer, worth only half a cent, of how much more 'portance, my dear brebbren, in His eyes, are you five and six hundred dollar niggers!'

THE CHRISTIAN'S WIFE.—Chateaubriand discourses beautifully on this theme:

'Man, in uniting himself to her, regains a part of his substance; his soul, as well as his body, is incomplete without his wife; he has strength, she has beauty; he labors in the field; he does not understand the details of domestic life, but his companion prepares the repast, and her smiles sweeten existence. He has his crosses, and the partner of his couch is there to soften them; his day may be sad and troubled, but in the chaste arms of his wife he finds comfort and repose. Without woman, man would be rude, gross and solitary. Woman spreads around him the flowers of existence, as the creepers of the forest decorate the majestic oak with their odiferous garlands. Finally, the pair live united, and in death are not separable, in dust they lay side by side, and their souls are re-united beyond the limits of the tomb.'

APPLES WITHOUT SEEDS OR CORES.—A correspondent of the Memphis Whig gives the following receipt for obtaining apples without seeds and cores: 'Take the ends of the limbs of an apple tree, where they hang low, so as to reach the ground, dig a small hole for each end under the tree, bend it down and bury it in the hole, confining it down so that it will remain. Do this in the winter or beginning of spring. The end of the limb thus buried will take root, and put up sprouts or scions, which, when they become sufficiently large to 'set out,' dig up at the proper season, and transplant them in the orchard where you wish them to remain. When they get large enough to bear, they will bear apples as above.

TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—A friend has just informed us of a plan he adopted to get rid of rats. He took a small fish hook, attached to a fine wire, and suspended on it a piece of cheese, letting it hang about a foot from the ground. One of the rats leaped at it, and was hooked, and set up such a horrible squeal, noise and rattle, that all the rest forsook him and fled. Not a rat remained on the premises. A few days afterwards, his neighbor declared that he was visited by a plague worse than those of Egypt—that the rats would surely eat him up, house and all. Our friend enjoyed the joke, but kept shady.—*Rural New Yorker.*

SINGULAR.—The Legislature of Texas numbers 123 members, and it is very singular fact that there is not a Smith or Jones in it, and only one Brown.

THE KITCHEN.

Talk of the parlor with its touch-me-not elegance—we care nonght for it. Let its covered magnificence riot in darkness, its red velvet lie in shrouds; its pictures gaze dimly through crape—its splendid piano stand dumb in its linen cover—its worsted roses and pinks, and gilliflower remain unplucked in dark corners—its carpet bloom unseen. Let the shutters and double curtains exclude every ray of light; it is welcome to its solitude, while we can have the pleasant, airy, yellow floored, uncarpeted kitchen.

This is the place for real enjoyment: the kitchen, with its bright shelves and clean-white tables, white with lime.—The kitchen with its comfortable old easy chair, and broad shining hearth, and cracking, blazing fire.

We do not mean the kitchen in the great house, where lazy servants have entire control, and the lady of the house never sets her foot within its precincts; but the homely, comfortable kitchen of the well-to-do working man, where the wife and the tea-kettle sing together, and little children prattle round the mother while her own hands set the table for tea.

There may be snow in the gleaming, or sun arrows lodged in the tops of the trees—there may be city walks about, or blue water and undulating hills. It matters not—in such a place every thing smacks of true comfort.

AUNT LIZZIE'S COURTSHIP.—Why, you see my man came a courtin' me, I handn't the least thought what he was after. Jobie come to our house one night at dark and rapped at the door, and I said 'come in.' He opened the door, and there was Jobie. I said, 'come in and take a cheer.' 'No,' said he, 'Lizzie, I've come of an arrant, and I allus do my arrants fust.' But you'd better come in and take a cheer, Mr. W. 'No, I can't till I've done my arrant; the fact is Lizzie, I've come on this courtin' business. My wife's been dead three weeks, and everything's going to rack and ruin right along. Now, Lizzie, if you're not a mind to have me, and take care of my house, and my children, and my things, tell me and I'll get some one else to.'

Why I was skeered. I said, 'if you come on this courtin bisnes, come in.—I must think on it a leetle.'

'No, I can't till I know. That's my arrant. Can't sit down till my arrant's done.

'I should like to think on't a day or tu.'

'Now you need'nt Lizzie.'

'Well, Jobie, if *I* must I must—so here's tu ye then.'

So Mr. W. come in then he went after the Square, (Justice of the peace) and he married us right off, and I went hum, 'long with Jobie, that very night.

Tell ye what it is, these long courtins don't amount tu anything. Just as well do it up in a hurry.

Our Solomon agreed with Aunt Lizzie and cast a sheep's eye at her daughter Nabby.

IMPRESSIONS AT FIRST SIGHT.—This subject, at the supper table, was getting 'talked over,' when the lady who presided 'over cups and tea,' said that she 'always formed an idea of a person at first sight; and that idea, she found was generally a correct one.'

[illegible] shrill voice that attracted the attention of all present.

'Well, my dear,' said the fond mother, 'what do you want?'

'I want to know,' said young America, 'what you thought when you first saw ME.'

☞ Nicholas Biddle, when president of the U. S. Bank, obtained the opinion of chancellor Kent on some point of the law for which the Chancellor charged a fee of one hundred dollars.

'That is not enough, Judge,' said Mr. Biddle, 'here are two hundred dollars, and your services are cheap enough at that.'

'How is this?' said the Chancellor; 'do you think I do not know the value of my opinion? You have insulted me, but on the whole I'll pocket the insult.'

'Well, neighbor, what is the most christian news this morning?' said a gentleman of Providence, to his friend.

'I have bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman.

Ah! just like you. Who is that you have made happy by this charity?

'My wife!'

A movement is on foot to erect a monument to Rev. John Bunyan, side by side with Shakespear and Milton, in Westminister Abbey. This is a tardy act of justice to the memory of a man immortal for his genius and good.

ARGUMENT FOR MATRIMONY.—Every school boy knows that a kite would not fly until it had a string tying it down.—It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half a dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a stronger and higher flight than did the bachelor who having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mind. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

It is a startling fact there are 10,000 vagrant children in the city of New York; —that in eleven wards over 3,000 children, of whom 2,000 are girls, between eight and sixteen years old, are regularly trained to theft;—that out of 6,000 criminals, arrested during the past year, one-fourth were under 21, and 800 under fifteen years of age.

☞ There is a large and fertile space in every life, in which might be planted the oaks and fruit trees of enlightened principle and virtuous habits; which, growing up, would yield to old age and enjoyment a glory and shade.

☞ The Boston Journal says the mad dog mania, which appears at regular intervals of about three years, seems now to be extending through New England. Orders for the extermination of dogs have been given in Boston.

☞ An Australian from the number of murders committed in that auriferous region, thinks *Melbourne* is the place Shakespear speaks of when he says, that *bourne* from whence no traveler returns.

THE GROCERY!

WHERE may be found every variety of Sugars, Coffees, Teas, also Chocolate, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Treacle Molasses, Cakes Crackers, Flour, Meal, Rice, Beans and Peas—Bacon Hams, Shoulders, Middlings; *Hams unsurpassed by any in the market*, really very superior, pronounced so by a judge—Pork, Mess and Prime, Beef, smoked and in pickle, Fish, &c indeed every article necessary in a family or on a well kept farm, or to be found in a well regulated Grocery—such as "The Grocery"—together with the best fair and inferior brands of Liquors, both foreign and domestic—Soap Candles, (tallow, sperm and adamantine)—Candles, Cigars, Tobacco, &c. &c., many, very many articles too tedious to enumerate, very useful and palatable, yet hardly ever thought of till seen.

Call at "The Grocery" and the undersigned, who respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, will ever be prepared and happy to give particular attention to all who may favor him with a visit, whether with a view of buying, or seeing what nice things may be had by paying a little attention to the advertising columns.

PURDY & RODGERS.

☞ Store recently occupied by Mr. Wm. A. Harney, one door North of Dr. Musgrave's Drug Store, Road Street, E. City, N. C.

Dec. 20th, 1853.

NORFOLK AND NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Practical Hatters would respectfully call the attention of the Trade and Dealer to their stock of Spring and Summer HATS the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction, they are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases.—Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage, may rely on having GOODS, whether of our own manufacture, or imported, as fashionable, fine and cheap, as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be convinced, that we are prepared and will furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, in great variety.
Canes and Umbrellas, wholesale.

STEVENS & BUTT, No. 7, Market Sqr.
Norfolk, March 8, 1853.

NOTICE.

HAVING engaged the services of a young gentleman from Baltimore, well acquainted with the Apothecary business, the subscriber would inform Captains of vessels, farmers and families generally, that he is prepared to have their orders filled in the nicest and most approved manner. Medicine Chests, with printed or written directions, can be supplied at a moderate price. Prescriptions put up at a reasonable rate. G. JNO. MUSGRAVE.

jan 9

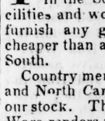
J. R. SMALL & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT.
No. 6, Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.

Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair.

dec 6

NEW STOCK OF
CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
Just Received.



The subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received, of
DOUBLE & SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.

He has but recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed.

His stock of HARNESS is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single

Of the latest and most approved styles.

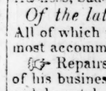
All of which which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.

☞ Repairs of all kinds, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity, and despatch, upon reasonable terms.

ROBERT WATKINS.

E. City, Sep. 7, 1852

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.



Just received at the LADIES SALOON, Norfolk, Va, 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which are a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is the very finest quality, and will be varranted not be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long do, and some extra long legs for wading and fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.

Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers Sandals, Clogs and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers, for ladies, has just been received at the Ladies' Saloon.—There has never been anything like them out before, and as we are agents for the manufacturer, no other dealer in Norfolk or the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them, unless purchased through our house.

Country merchants of Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon with the goods from this celebrated factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

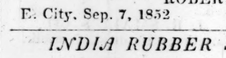
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37 Main street, Norfolk, Va., sign of the large plate glass windows. W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

sept 27

FARMERS' HEAD QUARTERS,
No. 11, Water St., Norfolk, Va.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BAR and bundle Iron, Cart and Waggon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.



3000 cast iron Plows, of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.

200 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.

150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinge, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.

150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.

100 Straw Cutters, Hovey's, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.

100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.

50 small Seed Sowers.

50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.

50 hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.

20 Horse Rakes, " " "

50 Subsoil Plow, " " "

Diplomas of the above may be seen at the Depot.

HORSE POWERS, Threshers, Grist Mills, and every variety of Machine for farmers may be seen there, as well as a thousand small things useful and necessary in farming, all of which will be sold at low prices.

BORUM & FISHER,
dec 20 11 Water street.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a FARM, which is situated in Currituck county, N. C, only 28 miles from Norfolk, and 14 miles from the Northwest River, which leads directly into the Dismal Swamp Canal. The above Farm contains 700 or 800 acres—all very fertile. The buildings are good, the situation healthy and beautiful, and the land is rich. There is a large deading of excellent land that is drained and ready to be cultivated. It will be sold cheap and on *very accommodating terms.*

JOSEPH E. READ, M. D.
Moyock, Currituck Co. N C. dec. 20—

NEW CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 26, MAIN-ST., NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.

ALSO,

Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 16-4 wide,

Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen,

And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.

OIL CLOTHS

Of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, passages, stairways and Dining Rooms.

UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS

Of every description, such as silk and worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Moreen, Turkey Red, &c.; with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimps and Galoons, cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.

The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about

PAPER HANGINGS

On Wall paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to colors, patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazard, if purchasers can be found at any price!

W. A. WALTERS,
Oc 19 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va

AT THE WATER!

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully tenders his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal share of patronage heretofore extended to him while engaged in the Grocery business He now has the pleasure of ordering for their examination more of a general assortment, consisting in part of, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin, Glass and Stone ware, and many other articles which he has not the time or patience to enumerate at present. But call and examine for yourself. This being the first Bill of Dry Goods that he has bought, consequently the Goods are all new, and of the latest styles. The subscriber solicits a call from those that may be in want of such goods as he has, and he feels assured that he can give general satisfaction to all reasonable persons, who are willing to let live, and live themselves.

The subscriber will take corn, *cash* or any other merchantable produce in exchange for goods, or for old accounts due, at the old stand at the water.

WM. HALSEY.

E. City, Nov. 15, 1853.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS
Greatest Selection in this City!

AMONG the goods in our large assortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, are the following namely:

Mouselin de Laines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas
Bombazines
English and French Merinoes, Lustres
Worsted, plaid, figured and plain Shawls—great variety
Staple Goods—a splendid assortment
Embroideries—a great variety
Linens, Damask, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons
Blankets, Carpets, Trunks
Gent's Linen Shirts and Collars, ready made or made to order
A beautiful selection of Ready Made Clothing, at *small prices*
And a great supply of other articles too numerous to mention.

We respectfully invite the public generally, and our friends especially, to give us a call, and no effort will be spared to give satisfaction.

J. B. FEARING & BRO.

E. City, Nov. 15, 1853.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL
GATESVILLE, N. C.

I would inform my friends and the public that I am now prepared to accommodate at all times from 100 to 150 persons in the best style. The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone by the proprietor to make them comfortable at his house.

THOMAS G. VAUGHAN, Proprietor.

R. R. Heath, Esq., Hugh W. Collins, Edenton, Robert J. Saunders, Hertford, David Parker, Esq. Whitmel Stallings, Esq., Gates Co.; Robt. R. Prentiss, Suffolk, Va., Bloodgood & Co., T. B. Irwin, Geo. Reid, Esq., Norfolk, Va., Thomas G. Little & Co., Canby & Hatch, Baltimore; A. W. Harrison, Dunlap & Ford, Philadelphia; Draper, Clark & Co., Tracy, Irwin & Co., New York; Jno L. Smith, Boston; C. Manly, Ex-Gov. N.C.; Dr. Joseph Parker, Gatesville, N. C.; John Womble & Co., Richmond, V.

May 31, '53.

BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture BLANK BOOKS of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.

☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.

Norfolk, oct. 25

Have you Heard the Glorious News! that

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO. are turning their immense stock of Boots, Shoes and Trunks into cash! the change is still going on, and since we advertised to close out our Fall and Winter stock at greatly reduced prices there has been a steadily increasing RUSH AND EXCITEMENT, and it is our determination to keep it up by offering greater bargains than ever, until the whole stock shall be closed off. We have still left a large stock of course Brogans and lined and bound Brogans.—Gents' Water Proof Boots and Dress Boots.—Boy's Boots and Shoes of every kind. Ladie's Gaiter Boots and Shoes, Jenny Lind Boots and Shoes. Misses and Children's Shoes and Gaiters of every description.

All of which must end, and shall be sold by Christmas at some price or other.

WE WISH TO MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP.

So reader, if you have any Boots or Shoes to buy, remember the Store that is offering bargains, and come at once to the Ladies' Shoe Saloon, No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Big Glass Windows.

dec 13 W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, Plain Double Cashmere, all wool Shawls; also Plain Red all wool Double Shawls; also a splendid assortment of Printed Cashmere Shawls; also Plaid long and square, in colors and second Mourning.

J. SMITH & CO.,
no 29 No. 14 Main street, Norfolk.

GROCERIES, &c,

600 bags Laguyra and Rio Coffee
150 hhds P R and Cuba Sugars
400 hhds and tierces Cuba and P R Molasses
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses
1000 sacks fine Salt
1000 packages manufactured Tobacco, various brands and sizes
3000 bushels Turks Island Salt
100,000 superior Havana Segars
50 bales Cotton Bagging
150 coils Bale Rope
200 bbls Mess and Rump Pork
500 boxes Adamantine and Tallow Candles
Soap, Pepper and Chocolate
500 kegs Nails, well assorted
200 bbls superior Old Rye Whiskey

Rum, Gin, Wines, Cordials, Apple Brandy, &c., for sale by JOSIAH WILLS.

Norfolk, Sept 20, 1853.

☞ Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR
GASTRIC JUICE,

Prepared from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after the directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia. Penn'a.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINT, CONSTIPATION, and DEBILITY, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve *Five pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours*, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle as the Gastric Juice—the *Solvent of the Food*, the *Purifying, Preserving* and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines.—It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

BARON LIEBIG in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be *softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.*"

Dr. COMBE, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals which *proved completely successful.*"

Dr. GRAHAM, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of *artificial digestion* of them *in no wise different from the natural digestive process.*"

☞ Call on the Agent, and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE, similar to the above, together with reports of REMARKABLE CURES from all parts of the United State

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN has produced the most *marvellous effects*, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline*, and *Dyspeptic Consumption*. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given of more than TWO HUNDRED REMARKABLE CURES, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases, and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful but permanent.

It is a great NERVOUS ANTIDOTE, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health* with *Intemperance.*

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it GIVES INSTANT RELIEF! *A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms;* and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. PURIFY OF BLOOD, AND VIGOR OF BODY follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood; Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and Popular Medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in especiable standing and regular practice. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ OBSERVE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS—G. J. MUSGRAVE, ROAD ST., ELIZABETH CITY, N. C; M. A. SANTOS & SON, NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Southern States.

Jan. 6, 1852.

TO FEMALES.

You will find these Pills an invaluable medicine in many complaints to which you are subject. In obstructions either total or partial, they have ever been found of inestimable benefit, restoring their functional arrangements to a healthy action, purifying the blood and other fluids so effectually to put to flight all complaints which may arise from female irregularities, as headache, giddiness, dimness of sight, pain in the side, &c.

None genuine unless signed J. N. Hobensack, all others being base Imitation.

Agents wishing new supplies, and Store Keepers desirous of becoming Agents, must address the Proprietor, J. N. Hobensack, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by G. J. MUSGRAVE, Eliz'th City, N. C; Wholesale & Retail Agent, M. A. Santos & Son, Norfolk; J. B. Campbell, Portsmouth, Va.; & by all Merchants & Druggists in the U. S.

PRICE EACH 25 CTS

Septemberr 7th, 1852.

HOBENSACK'S WORM SYRUP.

An article founded upon Scientific Principles, compounded with purely vegetable substances, being perfectly safe when taken, and can be given to the most tender Infant with decided beneficial effect, where Bowel Complaints and Diarrhœa have made them weak and debilitated, the Tonic properties of my Worm Syrup are such, that it stands without an equal in the catalogue of medicines, in giving tone and strength to the Stomach, which makes it an Infallible remedy for those afflicted with DYSPEPSIA. The astonishing cures performed by this Syrup, after Physicians have failed, is the best evidence of its superior efficacy over all others.

HOBENSACK'S LIVER PILLS

No part of the system is more liable to disease than the LIVER, it serving as a filterer to purify the blood, or giving the proper secretion to the bile; so that any wrong action of the live affects the other important parts of the system, and results variously in Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c. We should, therefore, watch every symptom that might indicate a wrong action of the liver. These Pills being composed of Roots and Plants furnished by nature to heal the sick: Namely, 1st. An EXPECTORANT, which augments the secretion from the Pulmonary mucus membrane or promotes the discharge of secreted matter. 2nd. An ALTERATIVE, which changes in some inexplicable and insensible manner the certain morbid action of the system, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

Hertford Academy.
FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

D. BARCLIFT, Principal,
Miss Caroline V. HARVEY, Assistant.

THE exercises of this department will be divided into two Sessions of five months each: the Spring Session will commence on the last Monday in February; the Fall Session will commence on the first Monday in October.

The Principal takes pleasure in announcing that he has procured the services of Miss Caroline V. Harvey, formerly of Florida, and recently of Troy, New York. Miss Harvey is so well and so favorably known in Gates and the adjoining counties, that he deems it unnecessary to make any other remark concerning her, than that she intends to make teaching her business through life, and that she comes to Hertford with a view of making it a permanent home.

The plan of education in several private families in Town, who have opened their houses exclusively for young ladies; price from seven to eight dollars a month, without extra charge.

The course of instruction will embrace the usual English studies, with French, and Music on the Piano and Guitar.

Terms of Tuition Per Session:

Elementary Branches, -	$10 00
English and Mathematical -	12 00
French, - - - - -	5 00
Drawing, - - - - -	5 00
Music on Piano, - - -	15 00
" Guitar, - - -	7 50
Use of Instrument, - -	2 00

A report of the scholarship, punctuality, and deportment of each pupil will be sent to parents and guardians at the end of each month.

☞ For further particulars address the Trustees, T. F. Jones, Willis H. Bagley, and Jos. G. Granberry, Esqrs., Hertford, N. C.

Feb 8, 1853.

CORN SHELLERS.

I KEEP constantly on hand a full supply of "Parker's," recently called the "Virginia" CORNS HELLER, made in the best manner, for hand and horse power; they are a good Sheller, but I have others that are better.—The "Excelsior" Sheller, manufactured by myself, will shell faster, cleaner, does not split the grain nor require so much power to work it, these are qualities that render it superior and more desirable than the "Parker's." I have Smith's Patent Corn Sheller, which is known to be a superior implement, capable of shelling from 10 to 1200 bushels per day, with a very large stock of Box Corn Shellers from $6 to $10; and then I have the agency for the sale of Reading's Corn Sheller, which is the best sheller for power I have ever seen; it requires but little power to drive it, is very simple and durable, and not liable to get out of order. I annex a certificate of Hon John M. Clayton, from among many of a similar character:

DELAWARE, Dec. 27, 1852.

I have witnessed with much satisfaction the working in my barn of a Corn Sheller put up for my inspection by the Messrs. Readings, the Patentees; and I have no hesitation in saying that it seems to me greatly superior to any other I have ever seen in use. Its capacity is fully one thousand bushels per day, and this is exhibited by the employment of only four horses and three men. The cobs are separated by it from the grain, and the grain itself much less broken than by the other Machines. I think it a great improvement in shelling corn.

JOHN M. CLAYTON.

Farmers in want of a Sheller for power only, may rely upon this as worthy of their patronage. Persons wishing to purchase and unwilling to believe me, or rely upon the numerous certificates in my possession, can have their doubts removed by seeing it in operation. It has shelled 250 bushels of corn in an hour.

Call and see, or send orders to S. MARCH, who has the largest and best assortment of Farming Implements in the State.

Norfolk, Oct. 4 S. MARCH.

WORTHY OF NOTE.

HAVING greatly enlarged and improved his Drug Store, Dr. MUSGRAVE has received and now offers for sale the largest and best selected stock of Drugs ever brought to this place. He has also a large assortment of PAINTS, OILS, GLASS of various sizes, PUTTY, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention. All of which will be sold low for cash or on short credit. Nov. 8.

J. B. DYER, Tailor,

RETURNS his cordial acknowledgments to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the liberal encouragement with which they have hitherto favored him, and solicits a continuance of the same, with the assurance that his efforts to please them in every respect will continue to be unremitting.

He would also respectfully inform them that his Spring Fashions have been received, and he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line after the most approved style. J B DYER.

E. City, April 5, 1853.

CHEESE.—3000 lbs. Eastern Cheese, just received and for sale by

nov. 15 J B FEARING & BRO.

---

25 BBLS family and superfine FLOUR, in store and for sale by

nov. 15 J. B. FEARING & BRO.

J. W. HARWOOD, Agent
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,
No. 24, East Main Street, 6 doors above Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., Norfolk.
and 86 High St. Portsmouth.

MANUFACTURER and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, all kind of nuts; Licorice, Jujube paste, lozengers, gum drops, cocoa, plain and sweet chockolate, wines, cordials, syrups, jelly, ice cream, frozen lemonade, fine and fancy soaps of every description, olive oil, bay rum, mustard, catsups, sauces, pickles, cured and ground spices, sardines, olives, capers, anchovies anchovie paste, honey, Brazil, Havana and pulverized sugar, Mason's blacking, foreign and domestic segars, snuff, chewing and smoking tobacco, maccaroni, vermicilli, slates, slate and lead pencils, marbles, looking glasses, accordeons flutes, fifes, violins combs, fans tooth, shaving, hair, crumb, cloth, blacking, and whitewash brushes, cologne, and perfumery, ox marrow, macassar oil, gold ink, hair dye, courting and playing cards, dominoes, dice, draft boards, willow chairs, &c., wooden ware, whisps, brooms, baskets, bird cages, French and German toys and fancy goods, wine and porter bottles, fireworks of every description, vases, mantle and other ornaments, dog collars and muzzles, butter prints, lemon squeezers, ice bowls, faucets, etc. etc., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5. Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention. J W HARWOOD, Ag't

ap 15 No 24 Main st. Norfolk

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES &c
NEW STOCK.